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Kurds Expect Iraqi Attack On Enclave, Envoys Say

By Chris Hedges New York Times Service

ARBIL Iraq - President Saddam Hussein is preparing to attack the independent Kurdish enclave in northern Iraq in an attempt to retake part or all of the territory, Western diplomats in the region and Kurdish military commanders

The assault, which the officials said could start as soon as the first week of June, apparently would be intended to recapture Kurdish was territory south of the no-flight zone that was established two years ago after Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War, the officials said. But according to Western intelligence reports, a drive to recapture the entire area has not been ruled out. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher

and Monday that "we will be watching very arefully for any change in that situation that might call for further action by the United States." The Associated Press reported. "We intend to enforce the LIM resolutions with great intend to enforce the UN resolutions with great resoluteness." Mr. Christopher said. "He knows what he has to do," Mr. Christopher added, referring to Mr. Saddam.]

Leaders of the victorious Gulf War coalition, including the United States, France and Britain, have repeatedly said they have no mandate to intervene south of the security zone, which runs toughly along the 36th parallel. But Kurdish leaders said they boped that if an attack began, Western nations would come to their aid.

Iraqi forces have been building up men and materiel along the 450- kilometer (280-mile) front line, Kurdish commanders said. Mr. Saddam has been repeatedly assuring his people recently that the Kurdish enclave would soon return to Iraqi control.

"The Iraqi forces have moved long-range artillery, trucks and tanks up to the front in the last few days," said Jabar Farman, defense minister for the Kurdish government. "But they have concentrated the buildup in the areas south of Arbil and Sulaimaniya. In June we expect the Iraqis to strike in the areas below the security zone, and if the Iraqis think they can get away with it, they will try to take the entire

The security zone is monitored by a small military mission in the border town of Zakho and patrolled by coalition ancraft based in Turkey. There are no Iraqi forces or officials in

Baghdad has imposed an embargo ou trade with the 3.5 million Kurds in northern Iraq, isolating them from the rest of the country. As international relief agencies are running out of tions, the enclave's economy is foundering, with prices rising, shortages common and factories

The Kurds, who formed their own government last year, also control areas south of the zone, most notably the city of Sulaimaniya. It is this city, with its 800,000 inhabitants, that Western diplomats and Kurdish leaders expect Mr. Suddam to aim for initially.

Iraqi forces, numbering more than 100,000 men and equipped with tanks and helicopters, chase lightly armed rebels along the front line. The 30,000-member Kurdish forces, who lack anti-tank and antiaircraft weapons, would be anti-tank and antiaircraft weapons, would be no match for the Iraqi Army. Kurdish commanders say they would, at best, be able to stave off the Iraqis for a day or two.

"Iraqi forces are ready to move," a Western diplomat in the region said, "They are all in

place. There will be little warning."

The buildup comes as Mr. Saddam faces mounting domestic problems. He has been unable to control runaway inflation, and the United Nations has officially redrawn Iraq's border with Knwait, depriving Iraq of several oil wells and two strategic islands. UN sanctions, which do not permit Iraq to sell oil freely as punishment for its invasion and seven-month occupation of Kuwait in 1990-91, are expected to be

Mr. Saddam likes to provoke trouble when See KURDS, Page 8

On West Bank, Jerusalem Road Leads Nowhere

By David Hoffman B'ashington Post Service

ANATA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank —On a hillside at the edge of Jerusalem, this Palestinian village has become n crossroads on the way

For generations, families in Anata had thought of themselves as part of Jerusalem. They prayed at Al Agsa Mosque, they shopped on Salah e Din Street in Jerusalem, and they worked in its schools and hospitals and on its construction sites. Whether under Jordanian rule before 1967 or under Israeli control since then, the road from Anata had always led to

But on March 31, the road was closed. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, responding to a scries of attacks on Israelis, sealed off the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip from Israel proper and called for "separation" between Israelis and Palestinians. Residents of Anata, among others, were made subject to fines of as much as \$1,200 or possible imprisonment if they set foot in Jerusalem without Israeli permits.

The closure "until further notice" has now lasted longer than any other such action in Israel's 26-year occupation of the West Bank. The Palestinians are absent from Israeli streets and construction sites. The wave of stabbings and shootings has subsided, and the closure is being hailed by many Israelis as a successful experiment in cleavage of the two societies, a psychological rehearsal for eventual separation.

But in Anata and elsewhere in the West Bank, the fear is that the cordon around Jerusalem means the Palestinians will lose their cul-

See ISRAEL, Page 8

Hillary Clinton and the Politics of Doing Good

New York Three Service

WASHINGTON — Since she discovered, at the age of 14, that for people less fortunate than herself the world could be very cruel, Hillary Rodham Clinton has harbored an ambition so large that it can scarcely be grasped. She would like to make things right.

She is 45 years old now and she knows that the earnest idealisms of a child of the 1960s may strike some people as naive or trite or grandiose. But she holds to them without any

apparent sense of irony or inadequary. She would like people to live in a way that more closely follows the Golden Rule. She would like to do good, on a grand scale, and she would like others to do good as well. She would like to make the world a better place - as she defines better. While an encompassing compassion is the routine mode of public existence for every first lady, there are two great differences in the case of Mrs. Clinton: She is serious, and she

Her sense of purpose stems from a world view rooted in the activist religion of her youth and watered by the conviction of her generation that it was destined (and equipped) to teach the world the errors of its ways. Together, both faiths form the true politics of her heart, the politics of virtue.

faith in the ideas of its own design. It is very much a work in progress, but its emerging shape is, even by the standards of

She is spurred now by a personal matter — the death of her father — and two considerations of practical politics: She recognizes that issues of public values and personal behavior are coming to dominate the politics of this millennial age — but that so far those issues have been mostly defined and

First of two articles

ehampioned by conservative Republicans. She is moved by the impatient conviction that moderates and liberals have wanly surrendered the adjective "religious" to the right. She recognizes, too, the need to provide some sort of overarching theme around which the many and varied proposals the Clinton administration spins out to an increasingly askance public may be made to seem neatly fitting parts of a coherent

The first lady's vision is singular, formed by the intellectual assions and experiences of a life. But it may also provide the most purely voiced expression of the collective spirit of the Clinton administration, a spirit that is notable both for the long reach of its reformist ambitions and the assurance of its

A Muslim refugee in the Bosnian town of Travnik walking past others in line Monday for food at a soup kitchen. The city's population has been swollen as refugees flee the fighting.

Allies Defend Bosnia Plan, Hinting at Tougher Steps

it was not the final one nor the end of the UN-

In Washington, Secretary of State Warren M.

Christopher said, "I think we have to judge the

policy in terms of what is in the best interests of

added, but he gave no indication of how it

Later, Mr. Christopher's spokesman, Rich-

ard A. Boucher, warned Serbian leaders, who

This is not the final end of this policy," he

brokered peace process in Bosnia.

the people of the United States."

Driven by the increasingly common view that something is terribly away with modern life, Mrs. Clinton is searching for not merely programmatic answers but for The Answer. Something in the Meaning of It All line, something that would inform everything from her imminent and massive health-care proposal to ways in which the state might encourage parents not to let their children wander all hours of the night in

shopping malls.

When it is suggested that she sounds as though she's trying to come up with a sort of unified field theory of life, she says, excitedly, "That's right, that's exactly right!"

She is, it develops in the course of two long conversation looking for a way of looking at looking at the world that would marry conservatism and liberalism, and capitalism and stat-ism, and ite together practically everything: The way we are, the way we were, the faults of man and the word of God, the end of communism and beginning of the third millennium, crime in the streets and on Wall Street, teenage mothers and foul-mouthed children and frightening drunks in the parks,

See VISION, Page 7

Tibetans Take To the Streets In Protest of China's Rule

Demonstration in Lhasa Is Largest Since 1989, Police Fire Tear Gas

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

BELIING - Hundreds of people in the Tibetan capital protested Monday against Chinese rule, in the most serious such demonstration there in the last few years, according to

American travelers reached by telephone.

The anthorities initially permitted the protest, but when it mushroomed they responded by firing barrages of tear gas at the protesters. The police detained at least nine foreigners briefly and warned all foreigners to stay off the streets on Tuesday because of concerns that the protests would continue.

The demonstration, in Lhasa, reportedly began shortly after noon as a protest against inflation and the lifting of price controls on food. But by the late afternoon the slogans changed — to "Chinese out of Tibet!" — and the crowd grew rapidly.

By some accounts, there was scattered stoning of Chinese police cars, but by and large the protest was peaceful. The police also responded with relative restraint, relying on tear-gas gre-nades instead of live ammunition as they did in demonstrations in the 1980s.

The tear gas dispersed the demonstrators, but some told foreigners that the protests would resume Thesday. The American travelers, all Tibetan-speakers who spoke independently by telephone, said that Chinese police were patrolling the streets with machine guns and that the atmosphere was tense.

The demonstration presents a major challenge to the Chinese authorities. If they do not respond harshly, the protests could quickly spread because of the hostility-that many Tibetans feel toward the Chinese. Many diplomats and scholars believe that animosity has reached the point that protests will grow unless they are immediately countered

with force and fear. Yet a major crackdown would stir protests from abroad at precisely the time when Chinese leaders are trying to be on their best behavior.

President Bill Clinton must decide within the
next two weeks what kinds of human-rights
conditions to attach to China's trade status, and the International Olympic Committee will decide in September whether to allow Beijing to be host of the Summer Olympics in the year

The Chinese authorities did not release any information about the protests, and there was no indication of how they would respond. "It started as an economic protest, and so the Chinese didn't stop them," said a 25-year-old American witness. Like the others, be declined

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to be identified for fear of being detained and "There were about 150 people to begin with," he added. "Lots of police were watching, but they didn't do much at first."

The protesters marched several kilometers to the other side of Lhasa, to a Holiday Inn where a delegation of European ambassadors stayed last week. The ambassadors suspended part of their program after learning that three Tibetans had been arrested for trying to contact them. The protesters may not have realized that the

entire delegation left Lhasa on Sunday. The American witnesses said that by about 6 P.M. there were 500 or 600 protesters, and that the mood became much more political. In addition to demanding that Chinese leave Tibet, the protesters denounced the presence of prostitutes and Chinese-run beer halls. They accused the Chinese of corrupting young Tibetans with imported vices.

In addition to the tear gas, the police may have used their guns. A 20-year-old American woman said she had heard what she believed were gunshots, and she and another American said they had reliable information that one Tibetan man had been wounded with a gunshot

The last major demonstration in Lhasa occurred in March 1989, when anti-Chinese rioting led the government to impose martial law for 13 months

Tibet, a remote Himalayan region that China insists is an indivisible part of its territory, is overwhelmingly Buddhist and the inhabitants revere the Dalai Lama as their spiritual leader. China reasserted control over Tibet in 1950 -after decades in which it was pretty much left to itself — and on Sunday China commemorated the 42d anniversary of what it calls the "peace-

ful liberation" of Tibet. The Tibet Information Network, a Londonbased monitoring service, reported that the demonstration had included 3,000 to 4,000 people. But those witnesses reached by telephone m Lhasa offered much smaller estimates.

No Western diplomats are based in Tibet, telephone connections are troublesome, and the authorities ban Beijing-based journalists from visiting the region.

See STRIKE, Page 21



burg on Monday as street barricades smolder. The death toll reached 35 after three days of fighting between supporters of the African National Congress and Inkatha.

Kiosk

Senate Confirms Lesbian in U.S. Post

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Senate on Monday confirmed the San Francisco supervisor, Roberta Achtenberg, a lesbian, to a top-level Clinton administration post in the Department of Housing and Usban De-

caust Museum. Page 7.

The 58-to-31 vote followed a debate about her nomination as assistant secretary for fair housing and equal opportunity. Conservative Republicans attacked her opposition to funding of the Boy Scouts of America because of its refusal to admit homosexuals.

General News France plans huge borrow-An acquittal confirmed Jaings to spur jobs. Page 17. pan's stereotype image of Kropp Stahl posted a big. 1992 loss. Page 19. the United States. Page 3. Heavy turnout continued 1992 lossin Cambodia vote, Page 6. IBM and Apple team up with Japanese giants in multimedia. Page 16. The allied plan for Bosnia relies a lot on Serbian multimedia. Page 2 South Korea's conglomer-, compliance. ates think small. Page 20. President Weizsicker of Germany visited the Holo-

Trib Index Up 14.95 Up \ 0.05% 3,507.78 100.64 The Dollar 110.65 110.30 Page 15. 5.473

German Union Head Offers To Quit in Shares Scandal

FRANKFURT - The head of Germany's powerful IG Metall engineering workers' union, Franz Steinkühler, said Monday he was prepared to resign if the union's decision-mak-ing bodies called on him to do so. Mr. Steinkühler is facing allegations of us-ing incides broaded as a second second second

have welcomed the plan, against assuming that the U.S.-European policy favored their cause. "If the Serbs somehow are emboldened by

this," he said, "I would say that would be a

mistake in judgment on their part. The sanc-

tions are going to be rigorously enforced. We've already seen some effect on that. And these

steps do continue the pressure and they'll con-

George Stephanopoulos, said that the plan,

The White House communications director.

ing insider knowledge in trade in shares in a company with which he has close links. He denies using the insider information for personal gain.

The German magazine Stern accused Mr. Steinkühler last week of using insider knowledge to make profits from shares in Mercedes Holding AG.

Mercedes is a shareholder in Daimler-Benz AG, where he sat on the advisory board. Earlier Monday, Mr. Steinkühler, the architect of this month's strike by engineering and steelworkers that was Easiern Germany's biggest industrial dispute in 60 years, suspended

his membership on the board of Daimler-Benz. Mr. Steinkühler admitted buying almost 1 million Deutsche marks (\$617,000) worth of Mercedes Holding shares before the Mercedes Holding-Daimler share swap. However, he elaimed he knew nothing at the

West was refusing to accept territorial conquest

In London, the second-ranking official in the

Foreign Ministry, Douglas Hogg, reacted to Labor Party criticism of the policy, saying, "We will do our utmost to get the Bosnian Scros to

A Labor spokesman had termed the allied

See BALKANS, Page 7

roll back their occupation."

time of preparations to merge Mercedes Hold-ing with Daimler until the plans were announced on April 2. He also said he had bought shares in Fokker NV, the Dutch aircraft manufacturer, just be-

fore it was taken over by Daimler-Benz's Deutsche Aerospace AG unit. Late Monday, Stern said in an advance copy that it had evidence Mr. Steinkühler purcha

Fokker stock on March 8 for 10,000 DM. The takeover agreement between Deutsche Aero-space and Fokker was signed on March 16, and on April 1 the Daimler-Benz supervisory board

Yuppie Shanghai Shows an Old Flair

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI - It was once known as the Paris of the East. Suddenly, Shanghai is a yappie city. Power couples stroll the sidewalks. she in a pale suit with glossy, lacquered hair, he with obligatory watch flashing under impeccable shirt cuffs.

Young working women in a froth of fresh white blouses and tidy skirts sit with Japanese execs in the Garden Hotel in the former French quarter. For others, the traditional shapeless pants have metamorphosed into curvy trousers, with a satin shirt and one of the imitation quilted Chanel purses that are hot items at the Shanghai No. 1 department store - the city's Macy's-cum-Bloomingdale's on the Naming Lu shopping thoroughture.

When the yappies are on the move, she

whizzes by wearing little white gloves and showing a length of pale hose under a flirty pleated skirt. His executive suit makes a twowheeler seem like a Porsche

Are the 1980s back already? Can this really be China and the new generation of the Peo-ple's Republic? If fashion is the weather vane of social change. Shanghai is swinging - back to its prewar self.

Turning all this youthful energy and shopping frenzy into a buck is the current preoccupation of the fashion industry. Envoys of Hong Kong-based companies have long since reconnoitered Shanghai, often revisiting family homes abandoned when the city fell to the Japanese in 1937 or in the Communist takeover

"I came from Shanghai, and if I were to tell you the lifestyle we had -- it was sumptuous."

says Joyce Ma, Hong Kong's foremost retailer in upscale fashion. She was born into the megarich Kwok family and recalls the entertaining in luxuriant gardens with an orchestra playing around a "huge pondlike lake" and all the women wearing Chinese dress.

In an airy flat in the Jin Jiang Apartments, Chu Chia Chien has come home after 30 years in New York exile. She sits upright in a fine wool cheongsam, remembering the world of parties in the old raffish Shanghai. Over the last two years, she has seen the city's residents again show a passion for fashion.

"They are very fashion-conscious, but now they like to have a name brand - it is very important because it says 'I have money,' " she

Chn Chia Chien still has a tailor make her See SHANGHAL, Page 15.

SOUTH AFRICA STRIFE — Refugees fleeing factional fighting near Johannes-

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON - The United States and

its allies were forced Monday to defend their

policy of containment in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Under attack for timidity, they suggested that

more might be achieved, including unspecified

attempts to roll back Serbian territorial gains.

U.S. British and French officials sought to

place the policy in its most positive light, saying

anal Revold Tribune

By John Pomfret Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - The hospital attendant was pushing lunch in on a cart Monday when U.S. warplanes started rumhling high overhead. Adriana Mijic, 16, her left leg wrapped in bandages, looked from soup to sky and

"I thought any day now they'll land at Sarajevo airport and protect us," said the slight, hlue-eyed teenager. "Now they'll never come down to the ground. It's like they're

With the figment of major allied intervention dangling over their homes and lives for the last month, the people on the mostly Muslim side of Bosnia-Herzegovina's front lines have been hitterly disappointed by the latest series of mild declarations from Washington designed to end the communal conflict here.

From President Alija Izetbego-Muslim enclaves in Bosnia reacted with disillusion in the allied maneuver, which appears in acquiesce at least temporarily to the land grab by Bosnian Serbian forces. From her bed in Kosevo Hospi-

tal, Miss Mijie gazed more at the sound than at the warplanes which thunder daily over the capital, patrolling the "no-flight" zone over

"I wonder what they're thinking inside the cockpit," she said dream-

Miss Mijic was singing folk songs in a park with friends at sunset in the new section of town when a shell landed about 15 meters (50 feet) away. In all, 17 people were wounded when the mortar exploded; several lost limbs.

How long can we go on like this?" she asked. Miss Milic's confusion, normal for a girl of her age in a hospital

bed with shrapnel in her leg, was shared by the Bosnian government. Statements made Sunday by Mr. Izetbegovic and other Muslim leadwho has spent the last year treating the walking wounded of the war,

tion as a "classic state of denial."
"None of the politicians wants to face reality and that is a crime," she said from her room at Kosevo Hos-

described the government's reac-

cludiog the government, was counting on intervention like some type of dream. Nobody had the guts to see it was an illusion."

The allied plan presents the Bosnian government with an enormous problem, assuming the West does oot reverse itself again and embrace military intervention. If the Sarajevo government rejects Mr. Karadzic's proposal for talks about the creation of three separate states, led respectively by Croats, Muslims and Serbs, it is left only with the land it currently occupies.

In the current jargon of the Balkans that consists of three "safe havens," the eastern Bosnian towns of Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde: a triangle, stretching more or less from Sarajevo to Tuzla; and a pocket around the northwestern Bosnian town of Bihac. The Muslim side controls little industry except what remains in Tuzla,



Jadran Topic, leader of the Croatian community in Mostar, leaving a UN armored vehicle to hold talks with Muslims on Monday. Within 15 minutes, the talks had collapsed, and the cease-fire was broken. The negotiators reportedly were divided by the issue of joint control over the civilian police forces. A UN spokesman said that the fighting later subsided and Mostar was quiet by late afternoon.

Even in Death, Ill-Fated Lovers Can't Escape Bosnia's Strife

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian rebels and Bosnian Muslim authorities hickered Monday over

who should claim the bodies of two young lovers, now rotting in a no-man's-land, who were shot trying in flee Sarajevn.

Bosko Brckie and Admira Ismic were killed Wednesday

when they tried in escape in Serbia.

They were both 25. He was a Serb and sbe a Muslim.

They had been sweethearts since high school.

Their bodies, locked in a last embrace, rest at the foot of Vrbana hridge over the Miljacka river. Nearby, another corpse has been decaying for five months.

Mr. Bosko's mother, Radmila, pleaded for the couple to be buried together.

The world must know about this," she said, speaking hy telephone from Serbia, where she has lived since fleeing Sarajevo a year ago. Their "special love," she said, had been snuffed out by killers in a crazy war.

"This cannot last forever, the Muslims and the Serbs,"

she added. "I don't even know what to call them anymore.

Neither side acknowledges firing the shots that killed the couple. The lovers reportedly struck a deal with local commanders for safe passage across the hattle lines.

The United Nations Protection Force in Sarajevo said it would not retrieve the bodies unless Serbs and the Muslim-led government agreed to submit a request for help.

"We are not in charge of collecting bodies anywhere except at the airport, which we control," said Colonel Marcel Valentin, commander of UN troops in Sarajevo. "If the two sides agree and submit a request for our assistance, I will examine the request," he said.

But the warring parties argued Monday over which side should should be given the bodies. The two sides were expected to discuss recovery of the bodies on Tuesday at UN-sponsored talks on the ex-

change of prisoners and war dead.

Veselko Gazibara, a Serbian officer, said he wanted to hring the bodies to the Serbian side.

Referring to a Serbian-held district of Sarajevo, he said: "It was their wish to pass to our side. They were headed for Grbavica when they were shot."

He said he had asked UN forces to provide an armored escort into the no-man's-land, which is regularly swept by artillery and sniper fire.

"Our soldiers are willing in go, but we need the protection of the UN's armored personnel carriers because the Muslim snipers are always firing," Mr. Gazibara said. Elvedin Memic, a Bosnian government official, said

that the bodies must be brought to the Bosnian side. "We agree they should be recovered, but they must be hrought in our side," he said. "We want to inspect the bodies, then we can deliver the boy in the Serh side if they

But Mr. Bosko's mother said her son should be buried with Admira, wherever the young woman's father decided. She confirmed that she had given him permission in make arrangements for hurial in Sarajevo.

"I know he will visit their grave and take care of it, and when all this is over I will be able to visit them," she said. "I do not want them separated," she added. "They have been together for eight years."

ers, who denounced allied weakness, contained little new in strategy to deal with Muslim isolation. The I liliana Orac a psychiatrist Safe-Area Plan Counts On Only Light Serb Assaults

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The peacekeeping troops that would protect safe areas for Muslim civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina under a new pital, one floor below the old office allied plan would have the capabili-

ern officials.

Under the "division of labor" worked out over the weekend by Washington and its allies, peaceof Radovan Karadzic, the psychia-trist-turned-political leader of the attacks, but are unlikely to be large primary hurden of defending the but even as the United States

So far, the "safe haven" plan has trist-turned-political leader of the attacks, but are unlikely to be large primary hurden of defending the but even as the United States

Goradze, Zepa, Tuzia, Bihac and Sarajevo against Serbian attack.

U.S. and other allied warplanes would protect peacekeepers hy launching air strikes against any keeping troops from Western Eu- Serbian forces that attacked the

enough to respond to a determined Muslim citizens of Srebrenica, and its allies work out the details of Serbian assault, according to West-Goradze, Zepa, Tuzia, Bihac and the military planning, they appear to be assuming that the Bosnian Serbs will not aggressively chal-lenge the plan, which would not require the Serbs to relinquish their territorial gains in Bosnia.

Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, who appears to see it as n codifica-

tion of those gains.
The idea of safe areas was broached last year by the Austrians as a way to slow the killing in Bosnia. Neither the United States nor other West European nations initially expressed much support. Senior Clinton administration offrcials said that the plan would essentially seal a Serbian victory. But after Secretary of State War-

ren M. Christopher, failed to persuade the Europeans to go along with President Bill Clinton's plan to arm the Bosnian Muslims and protect them with air power. France began to press hard for the establishment of safe areas. And Washington emhraced the idea in within the Western alliance.

While the broad strokes of the plan were announced on Saturday with great fanfare, important military questions have yet to be re-

European nations have yet to say how many additional forces they will contribute to defend the safe areas. Rules of engagement, which determine how aggressive the peacekeepers can be in eliminating possible threats, have to he thrashed out. And the precise role of U.S. air power also needs to be defined.

The size and capability of the defend six safe areas, let alone take on the defense of others that might be established. For that, reinforcements would need to be sent.

In pressing the idea of safe areas, the French argued for the deployment of a large complement of U.S. and Russian ground troops, but Mr. Clinton has ruled out the deployment of U.S. ground forces. And West European actions do not appear to have the will to send large numbers of additional forces on an open-ended mission of garrison duty.

As a result, some West European officials said that they expect that the number of additional troops to be sent will be kept to a minimu One modest option before the West Europeans is to deploy 2,000 in 3,000 reinforcements.

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Imental Agency to Caller

ROME (Renters) — A senior Italian Socialist was targeted in a corruption probe Monday on the eve of a crucial meeting about the futners

of the scandal-tainted party.

Magistrates in the northern city of Turin sent an official warning to Giusi La Ganga, head of the Socialist Party's parliamentary group in the Chamber of Deputies, that he was under investigation for corruption The Turin magistrates said they were investigating allegations that Mr. La Ganga, 45, accepted two bribes — one for \$160,00 and the other for \$130,000 — for public contracts. Part of the money was alleged to have been deposited in a secret Swiss bank account held by the Socialist Party.

Estonia Purchases Arms From Israel

TALLINN, Estonia (Reuters) - Estonia has purchased a consignment of arms from Israel in a break with the practice of equipping its army with Soviet-made weapons, government officials said on Monday.

"It enables us to adopt NATO standards in arms and end our dependency on Russian armaments," said Prime Minister Mart Laar. The defense minister, Hain Rebas, said Estonia planned to equip its infantry with non-Russian arms.

Japan to Remain in Whaling Group

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan will remain a member of the Internation's Whaling Commission in order to lobby against the creation of a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic, Farm Minister Masami Tanabu said Monday. Tokyo had threatened to withdraw after commission delegates voted last week in Kyoto. Japan, to extend a global ban on whaling for another year. Although the commission decided to put off voting on the proposal by France for a sanctuary, it approved the formation of a working group in examine the suggestion before its meeting next year in Mexico.

UN Troops Return to Beirut Airport

BEIRUT (AP) — UN peacekeeping troops made their first rotation through Beirut airport in 11 years Monday, signaling renewed international confidence in the facility that had served as a haven for hijackers during the years of civil war.

A Norwegian Boeing 737, chartered from Braathens Safe, landed at 10:35 A.M. carrying 110 Norwegian soldiers and officers. They replaced the same number of compatriots serving in the 890-strong Norwegian contingent, the largest of the nine-nation United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon based in the south.

Australia Pleads for Timorese Rebel

CANBERRA (Reuters) - Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia called Monday on Indonesia to reduce the life sentence imposed on a Timorese rebel leader, José Xanana Gusmão, and to consider giving East

Timor more autonomy.

Mr. Evans told Parliament that "it would obviously be of great help" in achieving reconciliation if the rebel leader's sentence were to be "substantially reduced by presidential clemency." He added that "there were a number of specific problems with the overall fairness of the trial."

Eritrea Makes Independence Official

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Eritrea, formerly Ethiopia's northernmost province, became the world's newest nation Monday, two years after winning a 30-year war of independence.

At a ceremony in the capital, Asmara, at midnight Sunday, President Isaias Aferwerk, the most prominent leader of the independence struggle, declared a "moment of joy and resurrection for Eritrea" and appealed for international help to repair the war's damage.

For the Record

Angolan rebels said they recaptured the northern oil town of Soyo, which they occupied from January to mid-March, UNITA radio, monitored in São Tome and Principe, said its forces had retaken the town Monday after a four-day battle.

Algerian forces shot and killed a Muslim fundamentalist wanted for allegedly killing a policeman four months ago, the press agency APS said Monday. It said Ali Helouane was killed Sunday during a search in Boumerdes region, 40 kilometers (25 miles) east of Algiers. (Reuters)

President Abullez Eleber of Azerbaijan ordered combat units con-frooting Armenian forces to hold their fire until Saturday when a ceasefire is due to begin, the loterfax press agency said Monday. (Reuters)

Correction

A Reuters photograph on Page One in Monday's editions incorrectly identified a soldier with United Nations forces in Cambodia. He is an Indian member of the Border Security Force.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The French railway network was expected to be hit Thursday by a strike, called by major trade unions to fight a plan that railway management sairs was aimed at cutting operating deficits. The strike was expected to begin at 8 P.M. Wednesday and last until 8 A.M. Friday. (AFP)

Hong Kong and the Philippines will increase air links, Hong Kong's unofficial flag carrier, Cathay Pacific Airways, said. This will allow Cathay and Philippine Airlines to offer an extra 600 scats a week in both directions starting next month and 400 more in August. (Bloomberg)

The United States has barred Lebanon's national carrier, Middle East Airlines, from operating in the United States, its chairman, Abdel Hamid Fakhury, said Monday in Beirut. All MEA flights to the United States, as peacekeeping force is among the most important issues. The UN force currently in Bosnia to safeguard aid deliveries is too small in Damascus, rather than Beirut, as the final destination.

(AFP)

> U.S. officials demonstrated a "credit card" Monday at Newark airport to allow Americans and some foreigners to enter the country without waiting in the lines that plague airports. The card, already being tested would be used with a palm print reader to permit frequent travelers to be electronically admitted without seeing an immigration agent. (Reaters)

55% in EC Poll Support Military Steps in Balkans

BRUSSELS --- A European Community poll released Monday indicated that 55 percent of citizens favor European military inter-

vention to stop fighting in the former Yugoslavia.

Support was highest in Italy and the Netherlands, the Community's Eurobarometer survey showed. In Denmark, Germany and Greece, only minorities backed military intervention. According in the poll, 28 percent of EC citizens opposed intervention and 17 percent were undecided Sixty-four percent of Italian respondents and 62 percent of the

Dutch favored military action. Greece, which has strong, traditional links with Serbia, was the least enthusiastic, with only 32 percent of

those polled supporting European intervention.

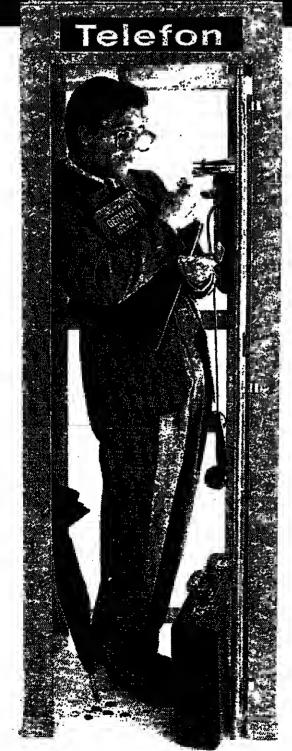
In the two EC nations providing most troops to the United Nations peacekeeping force currently in the Balkans, 60 percent of British and 59 percent of French citizens backed military interven-

The survey was based on responses from March 13 to April 15 by about 1,000 citizens in each of the 12 EC nations except Luxembourg, where 500 were interviewed. Also, 1,000 East Germans and 300 Northern Irish were questioned. No margin of error was given.

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in President Bill Clinton's own party against his eco-nomic package are from Oklahoma — Senator David L. Boren and Representative Dave McCurdy. Oklahoma voters, in a rage after the oil-price collapse of the 1980s led to huge tax increases in this oil-producing state, approved an amendment to the

Politics and Oil Just Don't Mix

state's constitution saying there could be no more state tax increases without a direct vote of the people. And if any new tax out of Washington could provoke particular ire, it is an energy tax. Oklahoma, after all, is the only state in the United States with a working oil rig on the grounds of its Capitol.

programme and the second

When the Democratic Party made a campaign When the Democrane rarry made a pledge last year to reinvigorate the economy, they took back the White House and maintained control of both houses of Congress, and there was much talk of finally breaking the political deadlock in Washington.

But in Oklahoma — a state where nearly two-thirds of the people still call themselves Democrats, even though George Bush won the state in last year's election — there is intense pressure on elected officials to fight any tax increases. And there is considerable doubt that the increases that Mr. Clinton wants will ever be used, as he pledges, to cut the deficit.

Here, the mistrust of government that seems to be everywhere today is being exacerbated by a vigorous industry campaign against the energy tax. The campaign has included television commercials and fullpage newspaper advertisements that say taxpayers will be paying extra "every time you drive your car, turn on the lights, wash your clothes and cook your meals."

To be sure, some Oklahoma Democrats argue that now is the time for loyalty to the party - and for getting with the president's program.

"Somebody needs to send both Daves a telegram saying, 'Hey, we won in 1992,' "Representative Mike But both Mr. Boren and Mr. McCurdy say they are

the ones being loyal to the "New Democrat" theme on which Mr. Clinton campaigned and won.

"In a sense we're saying, 'Let Clinton be Clinton,'"
Mr. Boren said Sunday in Washington. The senator. who led a bipartisan group in offering an alternate deficit-cutting plan last week, said Mr. Cinton had betrayed his roots by calling for \$340 billion in tax

Mr. Boren said the president should have proposed to cut more spending,

* POLITICAL NOTES*

Down to the Sea With a Drug Manufacturer

WASHINGTON.—Over Memorial Day weekend at the end of this month, 20 or 30 congressional staff members and their spouses will be entertained at Connecticut's quaint Mystic Scaport maritime

center as guests of Pfizer inc., a major pharmaccutical company.

The free getaway offers meetings with scientists and tours of the company's nearby research center, according to the invitation. But it

won't be all work. There will be a lobster dinner, food and drinks at a

hotel hospitality suite, and side trips to the harbor and aquarium. Of course, there will be informal librar with "Chinpany officialis," foo.

This is not lobbying, "massed Kes Bowler, one of two Pfizer lobbyists organizing the event. "My spin on this is that it is very

informative. People can see what we are doing. There's time to

actually talk to scientists."

Even though it is indeed deemed educational and violates no

ethics rules, the junket could not come at a more opportune moment

As an internal memo from an industry coalition noted, President

Bill Clinton has identified pharmacentical manufacturers as "public enemy No. 1" in his fight for health-care reform. Some form of

restraint on drug prices may be part of Mr. Clinton's plan.

Price controls, like the rest of Mr. Clinton's package, will require congressional approval. As a result, congressional staff members are expected to play an important role in influencing their bosses on the

Even in a city where lobbying is pervasive, the battle over health care revision is shaping up as the most bruising and expensive in history. As the administration's plan moves toward completion,

interest groups of all types are moving into the fray, and the price of all of the lobbying is expected to exceed \$100 million. (LAT)

Environmental Agency is Called ineffective

WASHINGTON - The Environmental Protection Agency is so

hobbled by lack of funds, internal mismanagement and outside

political intervention that it is largely unable to enforce environmen-

The analysis by the Center for Resource Economics concludes that 23 years after its creation, and despite a dedicated staff, the agency "has been unable to accomplish its mission" and "cannot ensure that American communities and industries are in full compli-

"EPA cannot say with certainty that the pesticides and toxic chemicals we use are safe," continues the 206-page report. "It has been unable to achieve satisfactory attainment with clean-air and

safe-water standards. The progress in the cleanup of hazardous waste sites is slow and ineffective. Waste management is an oxymonon, and the enforcement program issues penalties that are so low

Aspin's Doctors Happy With All but His Tennis

WASHINGTON — Two months after having a pacemaker implanted, Defense Secretary Les Aspin is setting off on two European

trips and playing tennis in his spare time.

Mr. Aspin's doctors, while pleasantly surprised at his recovery so

far, are fretting over his insistence on playing occasional tenuis games against their advice.

"He has responded very dramatically to the pacemaker and is doing better than expected," said Dr. David Pearle, Mr. Aspin's

cardiologist. But I've expressed to him that I'd rather he not play termis. I don't want him pushing himself on physical activities. In late February. Mr. Aspin, 54, was placed in intensive care after

suffering breathing difficulties related to a mild but potentially

talized again with a bronchial infection, and doctors decided to

Mr. Aspin suffers from hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, a thicken-

ing of the heart muscle that can impair the heart's ability to pump blood. When he was first hospitalized, the Pentagon said the thick-

ness of his heart muscle had increased since his heart problems were

serious congenital heart condition. Three weeks later, he was hospi

ial laws and protect the public, according to a new study.

ance with a single federal environmental law."

that illegal pollution is a cost-effective practice."

for the company.

complex legislation.

Energy Tax Plan Angers Voters in Oklahoma

By Sam Howe Verhovek

said, "the best thing to do is tell the friend the truth
[The White House said Monday that Mr. Clint
The White House said Monday tha said, "the best thing to do is tell the friend the truth."
[The White House said Monday that Mr. Clinton would press for his broad-based energy tax in Constudents of politics that two of the leaders of the revolt gress "as it is," The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. McCurdy, who had considered running for president himself before endorsing Mr. Clinton and campaigning in 36 states for him, said opposing him now was "the most painful thing I've had to do" as a member of Congress.

"But I hear it day in and day out," said Mr. McCurdy, who came to the football field in this southwestern Oklahoma farming town to address the 62-member graduating class at Elgin High School.

The phone tings off the hook, not only from constituents, but from people around the country. They're just shocked at the apparent shift in position, the fact that what we campaigned for is not being shown."

There has been no final decision in Washington on whether there will be an energy tax, and on whether such a tax will be imposed directly on the people who pull oil and gas out of the ground or, down the line, on people who buy it to run their cars or heat their homes. But in Oklahoma, it seems to be an article of faith that any energy tax would be disproportionately bad for

Industry leaders, saying higher energy costs would be a burden for everybody, from manufacturers to farmers, have said job losses would total as many as 11,000 in the state — a number of uncertain origins that nevertheless seems to have stuck.

One advertisement, apparently mocking the president's plan to tax energy on the basis of its heat content in British thermal units, says the so-called Bru tax really stands for "Buy thermal underwear" or Big-time unemployment."

-Some economists here have suggested that the structure of the tax would actually encourage development of natural gas; Oklahoma has even more natural gas than oil: But that argument has been all but drowned

The chief problem that the president's program has run into in Oklahoma seems to be a widespread feeling that it is ton heavy on tax increases and too short on

The general perception a lot of people have is that we thought he was going to be a kind of conservative or moderate Democrat," said Larkin Warner, a professor of economics at Oklahoma State University. But a lot of people here feel, well, what happened to that rhetoric about tightening up on welfare? What happened to a dollar in cuts for a dollar in taxes? They cut more spending.

feel they're getting some signals now that it's not that
"Sometimes when you see a friend go astray," he
way at all."

High Court **Ends Total** Cover for

WASHINGTON - The FBI from public disclosure the names of all sources it contacts during criminal investigations, the Supreme

Court ruled Monday. The court, ruling unanimously in a New Jersey case, said the Federal Bureau of Investigation was not entitled to such a blanket exemption from the Freedom of Information Act's disclosure requirements.

The case involves a convicted murderer, Vincent J. Landano, who sought his FBI files in an effort to win a new trial .

"It may be true that many, or even most, individual sources will expect ounfidentiality," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for the court. "But the government offers no explanation, other than ease of administration, why that expectation always should be pre-

Congress did not give the FBI such an automatic exemption from the Freedom of Information Act,

She added, "When circumstances such as the nature of the crime investigated and the witness' relation to it support an inference of confidentiality, the government is entitled to a presumption."

The ruling was not a strict defeat for the FBL It set aside a U.S. appeals court ruling that said the FBI must demonstrate it promised confidentiality to each source whose identity it wants to protect. The FBI said this would harm its ability to protect its sources.

Justice O'Connor said judges should take a "more particularized approach" in deciding whether the identities of sources should be disclosed. The information act exempts disclosure of information gathered for law enforcement purposes that "could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source."

18 Indian Soldiers Die In Apparent Accident

The Associated Press NEW DELHI - A bomb went off at an army firing range, killing 18 soldiers and injuring nine people in Kashmir, where troops are fighting Muslim rebels.

of India reported.

Japanese commentators compared their own gunless and largely crime-free society to America. "Japan has always looked up to America." said the TV-Asahi commentator, Takashi Wada, "But now, which

ert-martial formally accepted a sailor's ries a death sentence. guilty ples on Monday in the killing of a gay shipmate, a case cited by homosexual-rights groups as proof of anti-homosexual feelings

government would seek the maximum sen-

After accepting the plea, the court-martial at the U.S. Navy base here began a sentencing bearing. The prosecutor, Captain Steven Marciano of the Marine Corps, said the Marciano of the Marine Corps, said the awaiting the obligatory dismissal from the navy, word of his sexual orientation reportedly spread among the crew.

On Oct. 27, just before the ship was to body.

Mr. Helvey met Mr. Schladler in a city bark

The victim's wounds were so severe that military police had difficulty identifying the

— T. R. REID

Away From Politics

 James Porter, 58, an unfrocked Roman Catholic priest, has been released from jail in Stillwater, Minnesota, after serving four months for molesting a teenage baby sitter in 1987. He is awaiting trial in Massachusetts on dozens of criminal charges accusing him of sexually abusing children while serving as a priest. He maintains he is not

The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the central body of Reform Judaism, has urged the government of Israel to make it easier for an estimated 150,000 immigrants to marry in Israel. Seven people, including lour children, died in an early morning house fire in Ratesburg-Lecsville, South Carolina, but two women escaped with two small children, the authorities said.

 A woman's gold necklace apparently saved her life by stopping a stray bullet fired in a nearby gang fight in Torrance, California. Rafaela Ramos suffered only a minor wound from the 22-caliber slug found embedded in her necklace, the police said. An army panel recommended an honorable discharge for a Minne-

sota National Guard veteran, Captain Pam Mindt, 33, because she is a lesbian. Captain Mindt said the military "missed an opportunity to do the right thing."

• All 350 ducks living on canals near Venice beach, in Los Angeles, must be destroyed to prevent a viral outbreak from spreading to migrating birds that visit the seaside community, wildlife officials

Thousands of New York City's most violence-prone novice crimi-

nals will soon be summoned to intensive therapy sessions of four hours a week or more, while less risky offenders will be monitored electronically by simply reporting to automated kiosks.

The bomb went off Sunday at midnight in Leh, 1,250 kilometers north of New Delhi, United News

To Rid Politics of Military

fense," a spokesman for Mr. Kim said. This military reshuffle will

air force, Lee Yang Ho, as chair-man of the joint chiefs, replacing

The president also dismissed the two army commanders Monday in commander of the 2d Army and his ready for more lighting.

an unexpected reshulfle aimed at deputy. All three had taken part in Heavy machine-gun fire rattled an unexpected reshulfle aimed at deputy. All three had taken part in forcing the military out of politics. a military coup in December 1979

The move was made to end the that brought Chun Doo Hwan to military's participation in politics, power and consolidated the military's grasp on South Korean poli-

> The Defense Ministry is to soon announce resbuffles for lowerranking officers who were involved in the coup, the presidential spokesman added. Mr. Kim, a former dissident who

is the first South Korean president end his two-year term this Decem- a military background, has moved

Truce Is Broken In Afghan Capital

through the western suburbs, and roads were empty of civilians on the second day of an unofficial truce aimed at ending nearly two weeks of fighting that has killed more than 1,000 people and injured

Most guns had remained silent in Kabul on Sunday, three days after in a small bakery.

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first diagnosed in 1991. Quote/Unquote

implant the pacemaker.

Former President George Bush on coverage of his unsuccessful campaign for re-election: "After the election, the media started having seminars on were we fair to George Bush? I don't think they would have held the seminars if they didn't know the answer." (AP)

The father of Yoshihiro Hattori talking with reporters in Baton Ronge, Louisiana, after a jury acquitted the man who shot and killed his son, an exchange student.

For Japan, Acquittal Confirms Worst View of U.S. ployment, street crime and fatal shootings society is more mature? The idea that you er it normal to shoot an unknown visitor at

By T. R. Reid agion Post Service

TOKYO - An acquittal in Louisiana in the Halloween shooting of a Japanese ex-change student may well have as much social impact here as the first Rodney King trial had in the United States.

When a Baton Rouge jury on Sunday delivered a verdict of not guilty in favor of the man who shot and killed a 16-year-old Japanese exchange student last October. the verdict immediately became Japan's too news

The press took it as confirmation of the worst stereotypes of the United States - a sick country, according to the reports, that has lost greatness amid nagging social problems and constant fear. "With the collapse of their economy and

tension between the races, Americans spend their lives full of anger and fear," wrote a Hosei University professor, Rinjiro Solei, in a typical comment. "And they really believe that their guns will protect

protect people by shooting guns is barbar-Such comments reflect the sharp recent

decline in respect that the Japanese have traditionally beld toward the United States, long their chief ally and mentor in world affairs. The change in national mood has clearly been accelerated by the verdict in the Baton Rouge killing, known in Japan as the Freeze Case.

Yoshihiro Hattori, a foreign exchange student, was looking for a Halloween party and accidentally went to the wrong house. The homeowner, Rodney Peairs, 32, shouted "Freeze!" — a command the Japanese boy evidently did not understand - and then fired at close range with a large-caliber pistol.

Initially the U.S. media treated the case as just another accidental shorting, hardly news in a country that bad some 10,000 handgun killings last year. The horrified reaction in Japan prompted Americans to follow the case more closely. It became a major cause for both sides of gun control.

Nonetheless, a recurrent theme in the Japanese reports was that Mr. Peairs won acquittal because most Americans consid-

the door, Television has repeatedly shown interviews with neighbors describing the defen-

dant as a fine person. Countless American man-in-the-street interviews have been broadcast bere since the verdict, and virtually all have said that Mr. Peairs did the right thing if indeed he felt he was protecting his family. Similar interviews in Japan failed to uncover a single person who agreed with the verdict.

There also seemed to be a sense among the Japanese that government in America somehow supported the shonting. This view was strengthened when Melinda Schegmann, the Louisiana lieutenant governot, speaking on ABC's Nightline broadcast in Japan, seemed to express as much concern about ber state's tourism industry as about the dead boy. "We have to remember," she said, that last year Louisiana "had 500,000 international visi-

tors and most people hopefully went home with a positive attitude." Japan's government did not join the harsh chorus. Attitudes toward possession of guns are based on the different histories of various countries, said a government spokesman. But the Japanese press described a country beset with drugs, unem-

io suburban front yards. In a commentary in the Yomiuri Shim-

bun, the nation's largest newspaper, a Hi-totsubashi University professor, Masao Horibe, compared American suburbs to war zones in the Third World. "Just as life is dangerous for Japanese peace-keeping troops in Cambodia, so it is dangerous for our tourists going to America," he wrote.

The shooting was particularly shocking to the Japanese because such an incident is all but inconceivable here. Ownership of almost any weapoo — including guns, swords and daggers — is illegal in Japan. Even in organized crime, guns are so rare that gang battles are usually fought with fists or kitchen knives. There is so little street crime that the Japanese language does not have a word for mugging. Comparing that state of affairs to cur-

rent America, many reporters allowed a tone of moral superiority to seep into their

"It is said that the ready acceptance of guns in America is just the tesult of a cultural difference," said Japan's most popular news anchor, Hiroshi Kume of TV-Asahi. "But over there — how can you call it a culture?

FBI Sources U.S. Court-Martial Accepts Lesser Plea in Gay Sailor's Killing Washington Past Service charge, Mr. Helvey avoided a trial on the gained prominence amid the national debate held parties in Sasebo. Japan, the ship's YOKOSUKA, Japan — A U.S. Navy charge of premeditated murder, which car-

Airman Apprentice Terry M. Helvey pleaded guilty to "murder with intent to inflict great bodily harm" for beating Sea-man Allen R. Schindler Jr. to death in Octo-

The murder of Mr. Schindler, described by

ber. The crime carries a maximum sentence U.S. homosexual-rights groups as a classic On Oct. 27, just before the ship was to of life in prison. By pleading guilty to this case of "gay-bashing" in the military, has begin a three-week cruise, crew members

the United States.

that was said to be a meeting place for homosexuals. The indictment says that Mr. Helvey, who was trained in martial arts, beat Mr. Schindler in a public rest room at the

Drugs: A New Road via Mexico trucking and warehousing businesses in Mexico as conduits for drug shipments. They have also started to buy into a special type of manufacturing and assembly

By Tim Weiner and Tim Golden New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Cocaine smugglers working with Colombian drug cartels are starting to set up factories, warehouses and trucking companies in Mexico to exploit the flood of commerce across the border under the North American Free Trade Agreement, U.S. intelligence and drug-enforcement officials say.

Mexican smagglers are buying and setting up companies as fronts for drug trafficking, said a report written by an intelligence officer at the U.S. Embassy

in Mexico City. The phenomenon was confirmed by a senior U.S. drug-enforcement official, who declined to be identified.

The cocaine traffickers "intend to maximize their legitimate business enterprises within the auspices of the new U.S.-Mexico free-trade agreement," the report said.

The document said traffickers planned to invest in

Seoul Fires 3 Commanders

Young Sam dismissed the chair- man said. man of the joint chiefs of staff and

which has smeared our constitutional history, and to let the military devote itself to fulfilling its sole, sacred duty of national de-

be the last to close an old era." Mr. Kim named the chief of the Lee Pil Sup, who had been due to in more than three decades without

"It is the first time in our military who were involved in the coup.

plants, known as magailadoras, as fronts for drug shipments, the senior U.S. official said.

have special tariff exemptions. Their products, assem-

bled from U.S. component parts that move into Mexi-

co duty-free, are then returned to the United States with minimal inspection.

"A lot of intelligence demonstrates the drug traf-fickers' ties to maquiladoras," the U.S. official said.

They are investing in these plants for shipments to

Gary Hufbauer, a senior fellow at the Institute for

Under a program established in 1965, maquiladoras

Readers history an air force chief has beSEOUL — President Kim come chairman," a mulitary spokesfire in the Afghan capital Monday. and government troops and their guerrilla opponents said they were

the leaders of the nine main factions called a nationwide cease-fire and announced a new cabinet. But in a southwestern suburb, residents said rockets fired from the government-controlled Television Mounto weed out senior military figures tain had killed two women working

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Herald International Tribune.

Better Than Nothing

fend itself, Britain, France, Russin and Spain have won U.S. agreement to a less ambitious proposal. The new plan, if it can be implemented, is less than adequate but

better than nothing.

The plan would station some 15,000 European and Canadian troops under a United Nations flag in deter Bosnian Serb attacks against six UN-designated safe havens. That would concentrate outside forces where they are most needed - in the beleaguered cities of Sarajevo. Bihac. Gorazde, Srebrenica. Tuzla and Zepa. These are now home to 12 million Bosnian Muslims, roughly two-thirds of the surviving Muslim popu

The bulk of the 15,000 would be drawn from the 9,500 UN troops already stationed in Bosnia for humanitarian relief. U.S. air power would be available in defend these international forces, but not to defend the

Essentially, the United States and the Europeans have agreed on the lowest common denominator of their differently conceived approaches. The United States has given up, at least for now, its idea of arming the Bosnian government, because of European objections. Meanwhile, Britain and France have pulled back from the Vance-Owen peace plan, because Mr. Clinton rightly re-

After rejecting President Bill Clinton's first to supply the massive ground troops plan to help the Bosnian government dethat would be needed if the Bosnian combatants failed to honor the plan.

But there is some doubt whether the safe havens plan can even be put into effect. UN Security Council endorsement is probable, but Bosnia's government has already denounced the proposal as freezing an unacceptable situation and failing to protect Bos-nian civilians. Bosnian Serb leaders accept that freezing, but still refuse to withdraw their troops encircling the cities.

European architects assume, without any good reason, that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia can and will compel Bosnian Serb forces in withdraw to the areas assigned them under Vance-Owen. If be cannot, far more than 15,000 UN troops may be oeeded.

Mr. Clinton's original idea, backed by the threat of bombing selected Serbian targets, would have let the Bosnians provide the needed ground troops. Europe decisively rebuffed that proposal, and Mr. Clinton wisely. chose not to proceed without their support. The allies' new position recognizes the reality that none of them is prepared in contest the Serbs on the battlefield. For the 1.2 million Bosnians under steady attack in the six refugee-swollen cities, the plan provides hope of limited relief. Sadly, that may

be all that can be salvaged at this point. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back Down to Earth

The Strategic Defense Initiative has finally been brought down in earth, where it belongs, 10 years and \$32 billion after President Ronald Reagan first dreamed up the space-based anti-missile shield. The Pentagon will now concentrate on developing ground-based anti-ballistic missiles to protect U.S. forces in the field and citizens in the continental United States against limited missile attacks.

The change is more symbolic than substantive. Congress had already begun the reorientation. And the Clinton administranon is keeping 1994 spending at this year's lavish \$3.8 billion. That is sure to rise as the

program moves from research to prototypes.)
The Pentagon wants in spend \$1.8 billion next year on defenses to counter missile attacks on the battlefield. The televised performance of Patriot missiles during the grossly exaggerated. Now the Pentagon is lent of the witness protection program." developing no fewer than four new, unprov-

en anti-missile systems for battlefield use. Even more doubtful is the \$1.2 billion to be spent developing continental defenses against an unauthorized launeb by a maveragainst an unauthorized launeb by a maver-ick Russian general or a limited attack by a nuclear renegade state. Continued research on such continental defenses makes sense. but there is no need to rush their development or deployment. Intelligence officials have testified that they "do not believe there is a concern about unauthorized launch" by Russia or the other ex-Soviet ouclear republics. And they foresee no renegade state capable of building nuclear war-heads and the missiles needed to deliver

them "for at least another decade." Noting the gap between words and real cuts, the Senate Budget Committee chair-man, Jim Sasser, rightly questioned whether the Pentagon, by downgrading the program Gulf War boosted congressional interest in and changing its name, is not just hiding the such defenses, but the Patriot's success was Strategic Defense Initiative by "the equiva-

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Somebody Has to Pay

Critics complain that Bill Clinton's plan cuts. Spending cuts are put forward as the rugged and virtuous approach, tax increases as somehow profligate. But the line between the two is not as bright as the critics describe. The bulk of the cuts that the leading critics currently propose would oot be outoght cuts at all in the sense of canceling undertakings that would otherwise occur, they would mainly shift from the federal government to other payers in the society costs that would continue to be incurred.

Nor are even all the outright cuts that they propose as different from tax increases as the rhetorie suggests. That is so in part because the critics are mainly urging entitlement cuts. In politics, the amounts the government collects from citizens as taxes and the amounts the check-writing programs send back out in the form of benefits are considered separately. But economists rightly think of them much more as a single tax-and-transfer system in which checks are constantly coming in and going out, often from and to the same families, the government all the while gently redistributing income in the society.

The symbolic argument between the presi-

dent and his critics pits taxes versus spending. The substantive argument is much nar-rower. It has in do with changes in the workings of this income churn and with the most ancient and fundamental of political issues, who wins and who loses. The president's entire plan would increase federal taxes by about 5 percent when fully effective: that is what all the shouting is about. The leading alternative, proposed by Senator David Boren and others, would deny about half that; the great philosophical battle boils down to about 212 percentage points. Mr. Boren, from the oil state of Oklahoma, seeks mainly to block the president's proposed energy tax and his increase in the Medicare tax for the better-off. To make up the revenues, be proposes spending cuts.

Some would indeed be outright cuts, and not minor ones, either. A lot of people think that too much federal spending is indexed. Mr. Boren would break the pattern and begin giving Social Security recipients and federal annuitants 2 percentage points less each year than the full cost-of-living increases to which they are accustomed now (although a minimum amount of each month's benefit would continue in be fully indexed to protect the poor). It is a bold idea, but it would go about the business of cutting Social Security costs — if that is the objective — in precisely the wrong way. The older you got and the greater your likely need, the less in real terms your benefit would be.

The senant and friends would also deny three-fourths of the increase that the president proposed in the earned-income tax credit that supplements the wages of the

Critics complain that Bill Clinton's plan for reducing the deficit relies too much on tax increases and not enough on spending should live in poverty in America. That is what the increased credit is designed to help achieve, and it is the goal that Senator Borea would shelve.

The other proposed cuts are mostly in Medicare and Medicaid. They are not girnmicks in the sense of being fake. Some are worthy ideas, and they would indeed reduce the deficit - but mainly by shifting costs back to a lot of the very people the senators profess to be protecting against tax increases. Medicare beneficiaries, the privately insured and state taxpayers all would likely pay more so that federal taxpayers could pay less. The same thing is true of some of the health care spending cuts in President Clinton's own plan. To cut federal health care spending without having in place the kind of overall health care reform plan on which the president is nt work is a bittle like punching pillow; the deut you make in one place leads to a bulge in another.

Mr. Boren says the energy tax would be regressive. His own proposals would be even more so. He says to an older citizen, for example, we'll save you from the energy tax and cut your Social Security benefits while raising your share of your health care

costs and perhaps driving up your state taxes instead. No doubt the citizen is grateful.

The president proposes what his successors deferred too long, he would move against the deficit. Mr. Borea agrees. The only questions then are who will pay and at what window. Tax increases versus spending cuts is at once too simple and too complicated. You pay more when your parent goes to the nursing home, or you pay more at the doctor's office or at the gasoline pump — or you pay more on April 15. You still pay. For too long we Americans didn't pay and put it on the credit card, which is the problem. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Cynical Expediency Fails

The relief in Western capitals is as palpa-ble as it will be short-lived. Ministers believe that after weeks of embarrassed incoherence, they have steered policy on Bosnia into a safe haven. Bosnians will have no such haven, nor was that the real aim of this cobbled agreement: The politicians were out in save diplomatic face, not Bosnian lives. Yet even by that shaming yardstick, this cynical embrace of expediency fails. Truth would at least acknowledge that the West's simulacrum of a Balkan policy has been led by domestic opinion polls, and so led because there is no will to face the larger questions of managing security in Europe.

- The Times (London).

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For America in Europe, the End of an Era

BOSTON — "It's the end of an era," a veteran diplomat said — "the era of American leadership and power in Europe." He was commenting on President Bill Clinton's acceptance of the European plan to set up "safe

havens" for Muslims in Bosnia. Just two weeks ago, on his European tour, Secretary of State Warren Christopher rejected the safe haven idea. It would confine 1,2 million Muslims to the equivalent of ghettos, he said, and effectively ratify Serbian conquests elsewhere in Bosnia. Now Mr. Christopher said the United States was agreeing to the idea because Russia, Britain, France and Spain wanted it. President Clinton said, "At least we're together again." The end of an era.

Will the plan do any good? It does at least purport to protect six enclaves from Serbian ling and sniper fire. But how effective that will be depends on some big ifs.

First, the United Nations force now in Bosnia operates under restrictive rules of engagement. Soldiers cannot fire to protect Bosmans. The hope is that their mere presence in an area would persuade the Serbs to respect its safety. Can anyone be confident of that after all the promises the Serbs have broken?

A crucial question, therefore, is what the rules of engagement will be for the enlarged UN force envisaged by the new plan. To be meaningful, the rules would have to allow the force to respond to attacks on designated safe areas.

Second. Mr. Clinton promised to provide U.S. air power — but only in protect UN forces "in the event they are attacked." But a direct attack on UN troops is unlikely. The need is for air response to shelling of the safe areas.

Here again the rules of engagement are important. If they allow the UN force to respond to Serbian shelling of safe havens, then U.S. planes defending the force would be useful in silencing the Serbian guns.
Third, one of the most appalling problems for

the UN force has been the difficulty in getting relief supplies through to Muslim enclaves. Serbian commanders routinely block convoys, sezze goods and money and generally make ground routes so imreliable that food airdrops started by President Clinton have been necessary.

Even Henry Kissinger, who has opposed U.S. military involvement, said last week that force

By Anthony Lewis

should be used if necessary to stop the Serbian holdups and get relief supplies through. But the allies' communique on the new plan tamely says they "will insist that all parties allow humanitarian aid to pass without hindrance."

Fourth, another critical element is sealing the border with Serbia, which has supplied the Bosni-an Serb militia. President Slobodan Milosevic romised to stop the traffic - but that was when he feared U.S. intervention. Supplies are still flowing. On this issue, too, the allied communique was weak. It said the allies relied on Serbia to keep the border closed, adding merely that "we can assist, for instance by placing monitors on the border." But Mr. Milosevic, who had offered to allow international monitors, withdrew the offer.

Serbs greeted the allied plan as victory, not concealing their contempt. Serbian forces went on shelling Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, said he would respect the safe havens — if the allies accepted the Serbs' "sovereignty" in areas of

mon's Most

Com division.

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A NAFTA,

But With

Europe

By Lane Kirkland

The writer is president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-ClO, the largest U.S. labor organization.

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton

cessor's North American Free Trade

Agreement. While hoping to make it

more palatable to its critics by negoti-

ating "side agreements" on labor and

environmental standards, he knows

that truly effective and enforceable

standards will be labeled "protec-tionist" by business supporters and

will cause them to jump ship.

There is a way out — an alternative that will expand America's trade opportunities without forcing down the wages and working conditions of U.S. and Canadian workers. The administration of the conditions of the cond

tration should boldly propose a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement.

A trade pact negotiated with the 12 nations of the European Community

would create a single market of more

Unlike an agreement with Mexico, a North Atlantic agreement would

benefit U.S. and Canadian workers.

It would lie America to countries

with high wages, strong consumer purchasing power and high standards of bying. It would enable American

workers to benefit from a European-Social Charter that sets standards on

vocational training, equal pay for equal work, freedom of association

and the right to collective bargaining.

Instead of setting off a cutthroat
competition with Mexico's underpaid

workers, an agreement with Europe would create a rational trading part-

neiship with countries where workers

It would cement a trading relation-

ship that also could ease and open up

mutually beneficial investment within

An Atlantic agreement could re-solve escalating U.S.-European trade

tensions by opening up markets for American farmers, could lead to coop-erative relationships designed to im-prove high-tech industries and could

help reverse a process of deindustrial-

ization that has brought the number of

high-paying manufacturing jobs down to only 16.8 percent of our work force.

A North Atlantic free trade bloc

would have the clout with which to

negotiate balanced trade with Japan

and China. For example, American steel and auto workers would be glad

to see their country adopt Europe's industrial and trade policies, which

include limits on Japanese and Asian

steel imports and tough quotas on

As for Mexican workers, they

would fare much better if Mexico

were eventually brought into a North Atlantic trade agreement than they

would under the current plan for a

North American pact. For example,

while the current version of the agree-ment would have a depressing effect on U.S. jobs and markets, Mexican

workers would benefit from a strong-

from the new North Atlantic bloc. They would also have a chance to

improve their own fortunes under the

North Atlantic bloc's Social Charter,

rather than having to face the pro-

spect of ever lower wages and condi-

effective or enforceable standards.

Such an agreement would deserve

the support of workers and their

unions both in America and in Europe

-as long as the Social Charter contin-

ues to be part of the deal. And Europe-

an leaders, confronting several years of low growth, could endorse a North

Atlantic agreement as a means of breathing life into sluggish economies.

A North Atlantic agreement would anchor the United States in Europe

tions under an agreement that has oo 🛦

Japanese auto imports.

the world's largest bloc of capital.

enjoy a similar living standard.

than 600 million consumers.

Bosnia they have seized. In short, the altied plan looks like a fig leaf to conceal the effective acceptance of Serbian conquests. It looks like a new way for politicians to say they are doing something about a tragedy that they have done little or nothing to stop. Effective measures are very difficult after all

the past dithering by European and American governments. But the precedent of inaction in the face of "ethnic cleansing" will hang over us. Other demagogues are ready to arouse religious and racial passions in many parts of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

And America's role in Europe will not be the

same. Why would Europeans look across the Atlantic for leadership to a government that does not know what it wants?

What credibility can NATO have after a failure to stop crimes against humanity in its own backyard? Will Americans continue to support a massive commitment of U.S. troops to Europe? An era is ending.

The New York Times.



In Canada's View, We Are Our Brother's Keeper

By Brian Mulroney The writer is prime minister of Canada.

L ONDON — Bosnia is clearly at the top of the agenda. To say the world faces cruel choices there is more than an understatement. I do not pretend to know all the answers, but some lessons are clear. First, as in the case of preventive

medicine, preventive diplomacy is likely to be much cheaper and much better than trying to stop wars after they have started. The world's immobility on Bosnia

cannot be attributed to surprise. It was a common observation at the time that if the war in Croatia were to spread to Bosnia the carnage would be much worse. It did, and it is. Nor can the world pretend ignorance. The Bosnian bloodshed has been the lead story on the nightly newscasts for months.

Canadians take some modest so-lace from the fact that we publicly called for UN intervention in September 1991 - almost two years ago - and that the first battalion into Sarajevo on behalf of the United Nations at about this time last year was Canadian. But, overall, it as to be admitted that the international diplomatic response bas been inadequate at every stage, starting even before the former Yugoslavia began to disintegrate.

Bosnia is necessarily the current focus, but the relationship between Croatia and Serbia remains highly volatile and the danger of renewe conflict between them is very real. And we should have little doubt that the war in Bosnia will simply

contain itself; the risks of fighting spreading to Kosovo and Macedo-nia are too real to leave to fate.

If fighting breaks out in those places, no one can be sure where it will end and what damage it will cause — to the people trapped in its way, to Russia's fleegling de-mocracy, to the integrity of NATO, to relations between Muslim and Christian countries. We have every interest in preventing this conflict from spreading.

The second lesson of the Bosnian

conflict is an old one, learned again the hard way: Diplomacy without a credible threat of force—or, in the case of Bosnia, counterforce—is likely to be unavailing.

Since this conflict began, the

world has incrementally taken steps to try to pressure the belligerents to come to their senses. But, in hindsight, it is clear that oaval forces in the Adriatic and "no-fly zones" have oot had the desired effect The world can either step up the

pressure to bring the killing to an end in full knowledge of the dangers, or it can content itself with assisting the afflicted and accepting the view that these conflicts have been going on in the Balkans for a millennium. The latter view would be a misreading of both our values and our interests. It would be a prescription for widening the conflict in the Balkans and an invitation to trouble elsewhere.

A related lesson is that, for the foreseeable future, U.S. participation in major international security problems is a prerequisite for success Canadians and the Canadian government have believed from the be-

ginning that action might have to be taken to end the slaughter of inno-cent third parties. We urgently committed ground troops to the UN da is firmly committed to the con-cept of UN peacekeeping and we understand its value, we have always been conscious of its limitations. In Bosnia, it has been clear from the outset that increasing the pressure

might have to be contemplated.

To end the intolerable brutality in Bosnia, the international community oow has a series of nonmilitary and military options. These include creating and consolidating more safe havens, scaling Serbia's borders, lifting the arms embargo and

carrying out enforcement action. Canada's position has been that we will support an effective interna-tional consensus to deal with Bosnia if it meets two reasonable preconditions. The first is that nothing should be done that would exces sively prejudice the safety of peace-keepers and unarmed civilians. The second is that any proposal for ac-

tion should be considered and agreed to by the UN Security Council. We believe that if and when mili-

tary action is proposed to the Security Council, such action would have to meet the following criteria: There should be clear political agreement on the objectives; the

scope of military action would have to be defined geographically; mili-tary action would have to be appropriate to the circumstances; the conditions that would precipitate a Western military response would have to be clearly enunciated in advance; and due regard must be given to the disengagement scenar-io, prior to deeper involvement.

. There is no question but that more countries have to contribute troops to UN operations. It is neither appropriate nor viable for the United Nations to turn every time to traditional peacekeeping countries. In this regard, I very much welcome Chancellor Helmut Kohl's pivotal decision to send 1,600 soldiers to Somalia. Germany, a democracy of 80 million people, has a major, con-structive role to play in the world. Japan also can and should do more. In the end, we are our brother's keeper. That is the sentiment that has brought Canadian soldiers to Europe four times in this century.

This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from an address by Mr. Muironey to the Canada-U.K. Chamber of Commerce on May 12 in London.

Beijing Should Be Told to Play by the Trade Rules

HONG KONG — The debate in Washington over renewal of most-favored-nation status for China is exposing the contradictions inher-ent in the "special relationship" that the United States has accorded to

China for the past decade. It also exposes the bypocrisy of Hong Kong. Bill Clinton and his assistant secretary of state for Asia, Winston Lord, want to do the right thing — impose conditions on China — but for mud-

dled and mostly wrong reasons.

On the face of things, issues of buman rights and weapons sales should have no place in discussions about a trade issue. World trade growth would have stagnated long ago if the United States and its allies had applied such principles to trade with other nations. Why have President Clinton and Mr. Lord put buman rights at the top of the most-favored-nation conditions agenda?

One answer seems to lie in the often admirable but equally often misplaced missionary zeal that Americans have long brought to China, whether promoting Christianity and open markets or crusading against communism.

There is a moral duty to use U.S. influence not for selfish national interests but to spread ideals of bberty and democracy. It was this same zeal to convert erstwhile Communists to capitalism that led to the extraordioarily indulgent attitude that the

United States has shown China Whether through bilateral trade, through the World Bank or, recently. by allowing a Chinese company to list on the New York Stock Exchange, the United States has given China myriad opportunities that it could scarcely have expected.

It is remarkable that a regime that espouses a "socialist market economy" and abides by few of the accepted trading principles of the industrialized world has been allowed to build up an \$18 billion-a-year trade surplus with the guardian of open markets.

The lack of reciprocity in China's trade is astonishing. The United States now takes 30 percent of China's exports and a much higher percentage of the light industrial pro-ducts that have been at the heart of China's export boom. Even more remarkable is the fact that American imports from China exceed exports By Philip Bowring

to it by a ratio of 2.5 to 1. The gap may close a bit this year, but the United States will remain the key to China's export-led growth.

The Chinese may claim that this is no more their fault than is the failure of the United States to close its trade gap with Japan. The rise in China's exports owes little to Beijing's efforts and almost everything to those of industrialists from Hong Kong, Tai-wan and elsewhere who brought their manufacturing and marketing skills to China because labor was cheap and taxes minimal.

But the fact is that China has been grabbing market share in the United States and in other markets not just to the disadvantage of the U.S. balance of trade but, more important in the long run, to those other developing nations that abide by most GATT principles. China's exports to the United States are still growing at about 20 percent, despite a weak U.S. market. This indicates a further leap

forward in China's market share. The United States and the World Bank, its multilateral handmaiden, have forced all kinds of market-opening measures down the throats of countries like India, Indonesia and Mexico. In principle, these are beneficial and spar both export and import growth. But these countries, which generally have good records for playing by international rules, now find their own export opportuni-ties frustrated by China, which does

oot have such a record. China's economy has grown more open in the past decade, and America can take some credit for that. But it is still riddled with administrative controls on imports as well as high tariffs. China blatantly uses trade deals as a political weapon. It engages in a deliberate policy of competitive devalua-tion to gain market share. That policy has in practice been exacerbated by the lack of control on monetary growth, which has led to a buge gap between official and unofficial rates the opposite of what was supposed to

happen under the reform program.

China made various promises in October to avoid action under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. But action on these promises has been slow. Meanwhile, there is much more that could and should be done to make China play by the same rules. These are what the most-favored-nation talks should be exclusively about. Instead the talks have been sidetracked into buman rights and

foreign policy issues.

The existence of the huge trade surplus gives the United States leverage in se areas. But disparate U.S. aims make it likely that eventual most-fa-vored-nation conditionality will be vague. After much buffing and puff-China will make a few concessions on buman rights by releasing some more prisoners. Arms sales will be temporarily curtailed, but no significant changes will be made in either domesoc or foreign policy. U.S. piety may be satisfied but not much will change, least of all where it could be effective; on the trade front.

There are those who argue that greater most-favored-nation conditionality would damage U.S. exports. It is astonishing bow the siren lure of "market of one billion" causes major U.S. companies to lose all sense of perspective. Will the United States be fooled by Bening's well-timed ges-tures, such as the recent \$450 million order placed with Boeing?

Will Washington be persuaded not to take action by the exhortations of a few companies that have won big contracts, or rely on China as a cheap labor source of imports? Can it not see the wood for the trees? China's threat to cancel deals with U.S. firms like AT&T if conditions are put on most-favored-nation status shows how politicized China's attitudes on

trade are - and always have been. If China retaliated to U.S. pressure to open its markets, the United States should respond more strongly. Let the shoe manufacturers and garment makers shift their factories to real market economies, not to the politics- and corruption-driven "socialist market" of China.

Others can argue against condi-tionality on grounds that it would slow world trade. Certainly China has been a factor in East Asian regional growth, although in valueadded terms it is not as big as trade figures suggest. There is mounting

evidence that China's predatory exchange-rate policy is undercutting export prices for products from tin to

that Washington not impose condi-tions on China's trade status because Hong Kong would get hurt. No one asked Hong Kong to shift its factories in southern China to exploit cheap labor rather than going to free-market countries in the region or producing higher value-added products locally.

If Hong Kong trade is now so be-China or hurting its pocket.

in the post-Cold War era, acting as a compelling antidote for isolationist voices that have been a persistent and toys. Even if East Asia is benefiting, there is no reason it should be fadangerous undercurrent in American vored at the expense of other regions. political life, Permanent U.S. cooper-As for Hong Kong, it is demanding

bolden to China, it has no one to blame but itself. Hong Kong seems to expect the world to allow it dual standards as well as dual passports: enjoy-ing the advantages of belonging to a world trade system and being part of China but facing none of the disadvantages, and expecting others to stand up for its liberties when the local clite will not, for fear of offending

International Herald Tribune.

ation with Europe — economic rather than military — would reinforce the common democratic values that are at the root of the NATO political-So why has no one proposed this already? The answer is simple. The financial cites pushing the current

agreement are not really interested in lifting living standards in either Mex-ico or the United States but in making a quick profit by exploiting Mexico's low wages and poor enforcement of environmental and labor laws.

President Clinton and the congressional leadership should look at a new kind of NAFTA — a North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement — that would put us on an upward path of hope and progress rather than on a downward spiral of exploitation and folly.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: The Royal Scaffold

LONDON - The supposition that Charles L walked to the scaffold from the middle window of the banqueting house in Whitehall received apparent confirmation from a discovery just made by the workmen who are altering the building. At the place indicated, the fourth window from Charing Cross, they came up on some un-pointed stone, behind which were found sawdust and chips of wood and other tokens of the erection of a scaffold. There were no such remains

1918: German Hunger

at any of the other windows.

WASHINGTON - A high official, questioned as to wby the German Government has made known to the Washington authorities that the food position is desperate in Germany, said: "Germany, having tried to starve England, and not having succeeded, is appealing to the sympathy of humanity and proposes a dishonest and unjust peace." The picture of seventy million inhabitants dying slowly of hunger "is made to excite our sympathy. If it is a fact that the German people is menaced with famine we need not trouble ourselves, for it is a just punishment."

1943: Floods in Germany LONDON - Gestapo Chief Hein-

rich Himmler has ordered thousands of workers from Holland and other occupied countries to help reconstruct the areas flooded by the RAF,'s blasting of the Möhne and Eder Dams, the Netherlands News Agency said tonight [May 24]. More than 1,000 laborers were sent to Kessel alone. Quoting Moscow radio re-ports from the German frontier the agency said storm troopers were con-ducting the workers to the flooded areas to prevent their escaping. A flight lientenant who was on the record-breaking raid against Dort-mund reported he saw great stretches of flood water in the area.



But With

OPINION

Scalpgate and Travelgate: Clinton's Most Costly Trim

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As the white flag of surrender flutters over the White House, the main concern inside is not with the weakness of Christopher of Foggy Bottom but with the ridicule generated by \$200 presidential haircuts from Christophe of Beverly Hills.

It's the little things that get to people. Thomas Dewey's crack about an "idiot engineer" rubbed Americans the proper

engineer rubbed Americans the wrong way; Richard Nixon's desire to outfit the White House police in Graustarkian belinets drew hoots, as did Jimmy Car-ter's fear of "killer rabbits."

And so we see the Clinton pollster, Stan Greenberg, drawn from directing

But reporters stuck on tarmacs waiting for late charter flights will scratch away at Scalpgate.

decisions on Balkan and health policy and forced instead to measure voter dis-may over "Hair Force One."

President Clinton was so carried away hy the need to enhance his appearance that he was oblivious to appearances. People read a certain arrogance into a president's willingness to tie up an international airport for 45 minutes while Christophe does his pric-

ey rinso-clip-and-set. President Clinton'a image of manly informality has been blown away by a hair dryer. After he reads the working stiff's reaction to the return of Hollywood royalism, down-home "Bill" (to avoid being called "Prince William") will fire Christophe. We hope he will not seek to cover his embarrassment by ordering an FBI probe of the hairdresser's hilling practices.

But reporters stuck on tarmacs waiting for late charter flights will scratch away at Scalpgate: Where is the contract for Christophe's "family services"? Has he been paid yet, and how much? Does Christophe include his expense of traveling to meet the Clintons, or does he absorb that and reduce his usual fee to return for the publicity? If so, is he making a valuable gift to the Clintons — as dress designers did to Nancy Reagan - which must catch the interest of the Internal Revenue Service. That reference to press flights brings

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. us to the amalgam of Hollywood crony-ism, "distant" nepotism, the old spoils system operating under a new self-righ-teousness, and an unremarked abuse of the Justice Department - all quickly duhbed "Travelgate."

Harry Thomason, a Hollywood pal of

the Clintons who produced the inaugural extravaganza, wanted part of his pay-off in the form of a shot at the White House travel business. Bill's Cousin Cathy made a pitch to replace the seven longtime employees with Clintonites who would recognize the magic Thomason name. To provide a cover for this divising of the alacting spails on acdivvying of the election spoils, an accounting firm was hired to nail the old-

timers for past sloppiness.

That's politics; there is no job security in the White House. But when the press turned up Cromy Thomason's pitch and Cousin Cathy's replacement plan, both written before the accountant was as-

white House panicked.

That is when the spoils were spoiled.
To justify the firing of the staff to make way for Distant Cousin Cathy and her firing somehous in the William Course. friends, somebody in the White House made an improper call to somebody at the Justice Department. We should find out who — maybe the de facto attorney general, Webster Hubbell, Hillary's law partner; perhaps FBI Director William Sessions, who seems ready to do anything for the White

House to save his job. Within hours of the White House demand, an extraordinary FBI statement was issued — on Justice Department stationery — that there was "sufficient information for the FBI to determine that additional criminal investigation is warranted."

Don't just kick 'em out - kill 'em. That was an abuse of power. White House pressure to prosecute is now heavy, but the presumption of innocence has not been repealed.

If the accountant's report suggested any crime, it should have been promptly given to the FBI; employees should have been given their rights, informed of the charges and given a chance to respond,

Instead, seven people with families were not only canned, but their reputations were blackened and chances to get another job removed by a politically motivated FBI press release. Why? To provide a law-enforcement cover for an embarrassing display of raw patronage. Bill Clinton may get away with this riding-roughshod over civil liberty; he may even feet away with the receipt

may even get away with the vastly greater error of abandoning the suffering Bosnians. But there is some poetic justice in the way he will pay for trying to swagger through his presidency with \$200 haircuts from Christophe of Bev-

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What East Europe Lacks

Regarding "Reform Has Won in Rus-sia" by Jeffrey D. Sachs and "In Poland, Reform Has Meant Pain and Division" by Konstanty Gebert (Opinion, May 5):

What China has had that Russia and Eastern Europe do not have is a large influx of private foreign capital from ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs in Hong Kong and Taiwan who are taking advantage of China's abundant cheap la-bor and working conditions to establish

manufacturing bases for exports. Hong Kong keeps 3 million people employed in Goangdong Province (three times its own working population). And the recent talks in Singapore between representatives of Taiwan and China set unofficial estimates for Taiwan investment in China (mainly the southeast) at \$5 billion to \$10 billion. What foreign businesses are investing that much in Poland?

Capitalism is driven by private capital, not by government-to-government aid. If sooner or later no one from the private sector in the West or Asia invests in Russia and Eastern Europe, then those places will be deemed to contin-ued hardship and economic stasis.

JOSH DAVIS.

A Hollow Victory?

Senator Bob Dole's apparent victory over Bill Clinton oo the emergency spending bill was in fact a grave blow to the unemployed. The inner cities are smoldering and need help quickly. This money would have helped some of them. I would like to ask Mr. Dole a question: If your son bad suffered for 12 years under Reaganomics, would you have acted in the same manner? PETER G. KOTSONIS.

Voting in Italy

Why propose either proportional representation or a simple majority voting system for Italy? Going from one extreme to the other merely exchanges one excess for another, Because of Britain's first-past-the-post system, to which Italy seems headed, the British are governed by a party that long ago lost its mandate to rule. One must ask, is Italy making

progress or is it merely changing? I would like to suggest a compromise for Italy: a system of limited proportional representation in which a party must receive at least 12.5 percent of the vote - one vote in eight - to be represented in parliament. In this way. single-issue and other fringe parties are prevented from choking the system. and yet people need not feel excluded from the process just because they constitute a smallish minority.

CHRISTOPHER J. HUGHEY.

Bergen, Norway. No Sexist Conspiracy

Regarding "Lots of Fuzzy Feminist Thought in Silly Books" (Meanwhile, April 28) by Katherine Knorr:

Something that has needed saying for a long time is Katherine Knorr's trenchant comment: "Sexual harassment is real. but most of what is called sexual harass-ment isn't." What in the past would normally have been seen as a pleasant effort to get acquainted is now interpret-ed by deluded extremists as assault.

A most illuminating statement is the myth-shattering assertion that men are not engaged in a conspiracy against women. Anyone who truly believes that all men are joined in a secret campaign to ravish or otherwise demean women as various writers have said, has simply never known a nice man. Men who do that sort of thing are sick, and only a minuscule minority of men are afflicted with this kind of illness.

JUDSON GOODING.

Wreathed in Smoke

Regarding "Europeans Find Hot Air in U.S., but Not Enough Smoke" (April 24) by Lynda Richardson:

This article, criticizing the imposition of smoking restrictions in the United States, contains a profound flaw in logic.

A man eating a huge rare steak with bearnaise sauce at a restaurant table adjoining mine may be endangering his own health but will have absolutely no impact on mine. But if that same man lights a cigarette he endangers the lives of his fellow diners.

It is the increasing understanding of the dangers of secondhand smoke that has engendered this "puritanical" drive to outlaw smoking in public places in the States, particularly places that are partly or entirely enclosed, such as res-taurants and airplanes.

Being inundated with other people's tobacco smoke can lead to serious medical conditions, most notably lung cancer

KEITH L. LOSTAGLIO.

Between Valley and Sky, Halfway Up a Swiss Wall

By Hans Koning

OCARNO, Switzerland — Some 20 Lyears ago I lived awhile in an old stone house in a Swiss valley. I've come back to it and found neither the little town it is part of, nor the landscape, much changed. A pleasant surprise this, because the region is certainly a tourist target. But the laws of Switzerland are now very protective and, more to the point, mountains are clearly the best protection that nature can provide for itself against humanity's restlessness. I'm not going to hold forth about that: This is about my valley.

The valley is in the Ticino, the Swiss

canton that looks out onto the great lakes. the Lago Maggiore and Lago di Lugano,

MEANWHILE

and beyond them to the plains of northern Italy. As it descends from west to east, it opens up and ends up cradling Locarno. How beautiful those lake towns are! The diplomats of prewar Europe didn't do too well keeping the peace but they surely knew how to pick the locations for their summit conferences -Locarno, Como, Strega. My little town is miles (30 kilometers) to the northwest of Locarno and 2,400 feet (730 meters) above it. The road passing the old stone house (above roof level) is the only valley road, and it climbs on to the last Swiss town, Spruga, from where it narrows to a track that crosses the Italian border and then dwindles to nothing. The road runs along the north wall of

the mountains. The south wall has no road, only paths, with a sporadic farm as lost looking as the hut of Robinson Cru-soe, and with a couple of chapels with no discernible access: They were huilt pre-cisely on the most unthinkable spots to

give proof of the faith of their builders. On the valley floor, way, way down, runs the river, a bed of stones and boulders with a small stream that every so often becomes a flash flood. Sometimes can hear it in the silence of the night, but I cannot see it. It would be a climb down that is beyond me. The road, then, divides the mountain in two parts - one above me, one below me, The road is really like one long, thin, step along a slope of some 70 degrees, but it doesn't give even a lowlander like me a dizzy spell. On the contrary, it gives an exhilarating sense of space, of freedom to breathe,

My explanation is that the mountain wall above you defines your share of sky, so to speak. It is as if you had staked out a claim right above your head. Walking along with so much rock wall below you and so much above you, gives you (cliche as it may sound) a sense of flying. Nine-teenth-century illustrators — Daumier, for instance, and Riou, who did Jules Verne — were great in getting across this illusion of being lost in space — even better than present-day photographs.

For those of us who feel that cars and asphalt make for too much civilization. there is always the other side of the valley, where the landscape calendar is a century behind. At times I see a farmer there with a basket of hay on his back, climbing a seemingly vertical path. There a farmer can indeed fall out of his field. But these people are no longer poor, and on my road, mules have given way to Toyotas.

But the finest thing on the road are the autopostali. They are the mail buses that connect the communities, the motorized versions of the famous Swiss post coaches of old. Their postilions used to sow terror in the hearts of oncoming travelers, for when they blew their three-tone horns, all other vehicles had to give way. In a blind curve, the post coach hugged the moun-tainside, while the other vehicle had to take its chances.

Such is still the rule, in essence. The autopostale horn, pressed by font (for the driver has his hands full), still gives that same signal and it still commands priority. But if an oncoming driver should lose his or her cool and not dare pass, the postale driver will put on his automatically locking hand brake and drive the other car past for its owner. I hate the noise of car horns as much as, anyone, but there is something majesticabout that signal, a sense of power and security. I was told it was borrowed from the "Guillaume Tell" overture, hut. I think it more likely that the posulioncame first and that Rossini borrowed those haunting notes from his horn.

Of course, those buses run true to the minute; their drivers would be ashamed to do otherwise. They stop at each community's post office along the road, where the driver picks up and drops off the mail. In most places, no one can pass while this goes on, but there is no audible impa-tience. How could there be - this is the essence of valley life. Almost every man or woman on the road seems to know the drivers and exchange greetings. I've seen a man simply stick an express letter under the autopostale windshield wiper as it stood at its platform across from the Locarno train station,

That kind of thing is one of the blessings of all life in small regions and close communities. But here I also find a taste of the shared dangers of the mountains, even now, when helicopters have taken the place of Saint Bernard dogs with brandy kegs. Last week a car went through the guardrail in the middle of the night and fell some 600 feet before being stopped by the trees. At dawn someone saw the gap, and the local doctor, who is always on call, was lowered to the car in a net. He is used to that, too. Those railings are just decoration," he told me. He found the driver still alive, and a helicopter took the man to Locarno, where they say he has a good chance of surviving.

International Herald Tribune.



immates showing voting cards Monday at a Phnom Penh prison known as T3, said to have held hundreds of political prisoners for years.

Cambodian Turnout Defies Guerrillas

By William Branigin

PHNOM PENH - Khmer Rouge guerrillas and peasants in rebel-held zones trekked to polling stations throughout Cambodia on Monday to vote in an election organized by the United Nations, as the radical Khmer Rouge's threats to sabotage the balloting appeared to dissolve in disarray.

At the end of the second of six cheduled days of voting, UN officials said the turnout was ap-proaching 70 percent of the 4.7 nillion registered voters.

The turnout represented not only a show of enthusiasm for Cambodia's first free multiparty election in 42 years but also a massive repudiation of the Khmer Rouge's call for a boycott on the ground that the election was aimed a. legitimizing the government in Phnom Penh that had been inrealled by Vietnam, displacing the Khmer Rouge, in the late 1970s.

Voters are choosing a 120-seat onstituent assembly that will be asked to write a constitution for the country under a 1991 UN peace olan. The assembly then is to con-Vert itself into a legislature as the

Powell Meets With Major The Associated Press

LONDON - General Colin Powell, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on Monday discussed the situation in Bosnia with Prime Minister John Major and other British leaders on what was essentially a farewell visit ahead of the general's retirement in Septemher, No details were disclosed.

Phnom Penh administration of Prime Minister Hun Sen has predicted a landslide victory, but the turnout suggests a strong opposition showing

Opposition leaders hope to be able to form a coalition headed by the royalist United National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia, which advocates giving strong executive powers to Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In a speech to Buddhist monks and nuns, the 70-year-old former monarch and current nominal head of state appealed to the Khmer Rouge to abandon violence and "follow the path of the Lord Bud-

The Khmer Rouge, blamed for more than a million deaths during a reign of terror in the late 1970s. balted a 12-year guerrilla war when it signed the 1991 peace plan but has since reneged on the accord

and resumed fighting.
In scattered Khnier Rouge efforts to disrupt the voting, at least one Cambodian in Kompong Cham Province was killed when several mortar rounds forced the closing of local polling stations. But on the whole, voting continued amid relative calm, and there were signs of disunity in Khmer Rouge ranks over the leadership's stated opposition to the election,

In the western town of Poiper Khmer Rouge guerrillas armed only with voter registration cards issued by the UN lurued up at a polling station and cast their ballots, said a spokesman for the UN carrying out an operation, and "as

apparent change of heart hy some guerriflas, especially in an area in tions that the Khmer Rouge had which suspected Khmer Rouge even returned some people's cards gunners had shelled a polling place only the day hefore.

According to Reginald Austin. a professor from Zimbabwe who heads the electoral unit of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, peasants in Khmer Rouge-held zones in northern Cambodia trekked as much as 30 kilometers miles to reach polling places to

The Khmer Rouge last year allowed voter registration in some areas it controlled but later confiscated many inhabitants' registration cards. Even so, Mr. Austin said, Cambodians whose cards had been lost or confiscated still could vote through a system of "tendered ballots," in which eligibility can be checked later against computerized anti-election position.

4 Israel Troops Slain and 3 Wounded By 'Friendly Fire' in South Lebanon

The Associated Press JERUSALEM -Two squads of Israeli paratroopers mistakenly fired on one other in southern Lebanon on Monday, killing four soldiers and wounding three, the army

The gunhattle broke out in the near the Thai border, about 200 central sector of Israel's self-de-Lebanon, an army announcement

The army said the soldiers were peacekeeping mission, Eric Falt. a result of a misunderstanding in He said UN officials welcomed the the field "both forces exchanged

fire that cause the injuries." It said the shooting was under investiga-

The incident was the worst army blunder since five soldiers were killed by a misfired missile during a training exercise Nov. 5 in the southern Negev.

even returned some people's cards

"The situation is really remark-

so that they could vote normally.

able and very fortunate." he said.

As the election campaign heated up in recent weeks, Khmer Rouge

guerrillas in different parts of the

country attacked UN peacekeepers

and installations several times.

spread leaflets threatening harm to Cambodians who voted and broad-

cast fierce propaganda against the

Why the Khmer Rouge has not

made good its threats remains

shrouded in the group's penchant

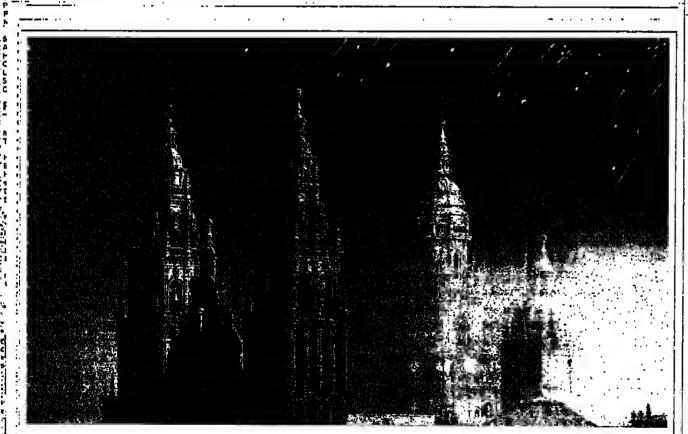
for secrecy. Analysts theorize that

enough to do more than they have

done, or that some leaders recog-

nized the unpopularity of their

Israeli radio reports said Prime clared security zone in southern Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, went to the army's Northern Command to hear first reports from soldiers in the field. Mr. Rabin also is defense minister.



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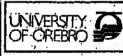
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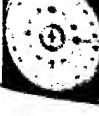
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Weizsäcker, VISION: Embracing Politics of Doing Good, Hillary Rodham Clinton Is Seeking a National Renewal and a New American Way At Museum, Faces the Holocaust

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ALIENG.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany, after visiting the Holocaust Memorial Museum here, declared that violence and racism would not

again gain ground in Germany.
"Who has seen this museum will never forget it in his life," the German president said as he left the

Mr. Weizsäcker told the B'nai Brith on Sunday evening that he hoped the Jewish organization would one day be as large in Germany as it was before World War II. In 1928, B'nai B'rith had 103

lodges in Germany, he said.

"We are not living in the '30s."

Mr. Weizsäcker said in the prepared text of a lecture, adding: "At that time the weakness of the dem-ocrats allowed the Nazis to gain power. Today, our society stands up against violence and racism.

They will not gain ground.'
Mr. Weizsäcker, 73, was somber and spoke little on his 90-minute tour of the museum, which stands as testimony to Hitler's campaign against European Jews from the early 1930s until the end of the war.

Near the end of the tour, Mr. Weizsäcker visited the museum's Hall of Remembrance, where he stood silently before an eternal flame and lit a candle in memory of Holocaust victims.

In his later remarks, he referred to the Holocaust as "the single most horrid crime of the century: Mechanized murder, aimed at the annihilation of a whole people, and committed in the name of a civilized nation - Germany.".

Mr. Weizsäcker's diplomat father served two years in prison after being convicted at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. Mr. Weizsäcker himself took part in the invasion of Poland as an infantry officer and was wounded several

times on the Russian front. Meanwhile, incidents of neo-Nazi violence continue. A young Jew was beaten by a gang of neo-Nazis who attacked him after he criticized their anti-Semitic jokes, the police said Monday. The 20year-old man was taken to a hospital after the attack at a camp site in

the Bavarian town of Leerstetten: He was beaten after angely informing a group of youths telling the jokes that be was a lew, the

police added. During raids near the town on. the houses of six neo-Nazis, the police discovered a flag of the for-mer German imperial pavy, which has in recent years become a fam-ner for the neo-Nazi movement in *

Beijing Aide Visits Malaysia

(Continued from page 1)

the cynicism of the press and the corrupting role of television, the breakdown of civility and the loss of

The point of all this is not abstract or small. What Mrs. Clinton seems—in all apparent smeeting—to have in mind is leading the way to something on the order of a Reformation: the remaking of the American way of politics, govern-ment, indeed life. A lot of people, contemplaing such a task, might fall prey to self doubts. Mrs. Clinton does not blink,

"It's not going to be easy," she says. "But we can't get scared away from it because it is an overwhelming task."

The difficulty is bound to be increased by the awkward fact that a good deal of what Mrs. Clinton sees as wrong right now with the American way of life can be traced, at least in part, to the last great attempt to find The Answer: the liberal experiments in the reshaping of society that were the work of the intellectual elite of ... Mrs. Clinton's generation.

The crusade of Hillary Rodham Clinton began on April 7 in Austin, Texas. There, speaking from notes she had scribbled on the plane, she moved swiftly past the usual thanks and jokes to wade into an extraordinary speech: a passionate, at times slightly incoherent, call for national spiritual

The Western world, she said, needed to be made anew. America suffered from a "sleeping sickness of the soul," a "sense that somehow economic growth and prosperity, political democracy and freedom are not enough — that we lack at some core level meaning in our individual lives and meaning collectively, that sense that our lives are part of some greater effort, that we are connected to one another, that community means that we have a place where we belong no matter who we

She spoke of "cities that are filled with hopeless girls with babies and angry boys with gints" as only the most visible signs of a nation crippled by "alienation and despair and hopelessness," a na-tion that was in the throes of a "crisis of meaning." "What do our governmental institutions mean? What do our lives in today's world mean?" she

asked. "What does it mean in today's world to pursue not only vocations, to be part of institutions, but to be human?" These questions, she said, led to the larger question, "Who will lead us out of this spiritual vacuum?" The answer to that was "all of us," all

lives are and what they should be."
Let us be willing, "she urged in conclusion, "to remold society by redefining what it means to be a human being in the 20th century, moving into a

It is easy to mock this sort of thing, and some people immediately did. What, asked The New Republic in a question the first lady finds to be a perfect, small example of the cynicism she deplores, was all that supposed to mean?

Mrs. Clinton has been groping toward a serious answer to that question for much of her life, reading her way from the Methodist founder John Wesley to Paul Tillich, Reinhold Niebuhr and Dietrich Bonhoeffer, three left-of-center theologians who sought to link their religious beliefs to a critical involvement in politics and government, to, most recently, Michael Lerner, a liberal Jewish thinker who coined the phrase "politics of meaning," which Mrs. Clinton adopted in her Austin

She gropes still. "I don't know; I don't know," she begins, when asked to define her philosophy. "I don't have any coherent explanation. I hope one day to be able to stop long enough actually to try to write down what I do mean, because it's impor-tant to me that I try to do that, because I have floated around the edges of this and talked about it for many, many years with a lot of people, but I've never regularly kept a journal or really tried to get

myself organized enough to do it."
But she is well along in her musings. Working her way through a thicket of theologies and ideologies, she offers in language that is a mix of Bible and Bill Moyers, of New Testament and New Age, a tentative definition of what she believes

"The very core of what I believe is this concept of individual worth, which I think flows from all of us being creatures of God and being imbued with a spirit," she says. She speaks carefully, sitting upright and leaning slightly forward at a small table in a neat and modest White House garden.

"Some years ago, I gave a series of talks about the underlying principles of Methodism," she goes on. "I talked a lot about how timeless a lot of scriptural lessons were because they tied in with what we now know about human beings. If you break down the Golden Rule or if you take Christ's commandment — Love thy neighbor as thyself - there is an underlying assumption that you will value yourself, that you will be a responsi-ble being who will live by certain behaviors that ble being who will live by certain behaviors that
Mrs. Clinton says the right language remains to
enable you to have self-respect, because, then, out
be invented. "As Michael Lerner and I discussed,"

required "to play our part in redefining what our of that self-respect comes the capacity for you to lives are and what they should be."

of that self-respect comes the capacity for you to she said, "we have to first create a language that respect and care for other people."

would better communicate what we are trying to

And how do we just break this whole enterprise say, and the policies would flow from that landown in small enough pieces?" she said "Well guage: somebody says to themselves: 'You know, I'm not The

Maybe I should try to restrain myself." "Or somebody else says: "You know, I'm going to start thanking the woman who cleans the rest room in the building that I work in You know. maybe that sounds kind of stupid, but on the other hand I want to start seeing her as a human being." myself: 'How much are we paying this woman who works the 3 to 11 shift? And who's taking care of

Let us be willing to remold society by redefining what it means to be a human being in the 20th century Hillary Rodham Clinton

her kids while she's here working? And how do we make it possible for her to be able to both be a good parent and perform a necessary function? "And these are little pieces, and a lot of those little pieces can be done on a very small scale that then aggregates. So I think what we're basically, what we're really looking at is, you know, millions and millions of changes in individual behavior that

are motivated by the same impulses, even if we're not doing a very good job of describing them. This rambling passage seems to validate The New Republic's imperimence. What does it all mean? It is, as it turns out, a fair question. The meaning of the politics of meaning is hard to discern under the wrappings of New Age language that blanket it. Mr. Lerner, who has been ex-pounding on the subject for several years in the pages of Tikkun, a magazine of liberal Jewish thinking, has described the new politics as all about "how to build a society based on love and connection, a society in which the bottom line would not be profit and power but ethical and spiritual sensitivity and a sense of community.

mutual caring and responsibility."

would better communicate what we are trying to The problem with the language poes right to the

going to tell that racist, sexist joke. I don't want to core of the question of what it all means. Is there objectify another human being. Why do I want to one unifying idea that is at the heart of the politics do that? What do I get out of that kind of action? of meaning?

I don't think there is one core thing." Mrs. Clinton says. "I think this has to be thought through on a variety of planes. I don't think there is one unifying theory."

Meanwhile, words somewhat fail her. "It is like when you tell someone for the first time that you "And then maybe the next step is I say to love them," she says, "You're not fally aware of what that means, but it's the best effort you can make to kind of convey the full range of emotions and feelings and intentions and expectations that you can articulate at the time"

But there actually is, as the mists of the New Age mysticism slip away, a hard core and a clear line to Mrs. Clinton's message. It is, fundamentally, an old and very American message, one that goes purposely beyond the normal boundaries of politics, into the territory of religion. It is concerned not just with how government should behave, but how people should. It is the message of values, not programs. It is the message of the preacher, a role Hillary Rodham Clinton has filled many times, delivering guest sermons from the pulpits of United Methodist churches.

It seems odd at first to contemplate Mrs. Clinton in such terms. The public debate over her that swirled throughout the 1992 presidential race centered on two lesser questions - how leftist was she and how hungry for power - but failed to consider the larger point of her life.

In an election that Republicans failed to win on the strength of much the same sort of "values" issues that Mrs. Clinton now talks about, one thing the Democratic candidate's wife was not was a

The politics of Hillary Clinton are indeed largely liberal (although, the postelection evidence indi-cates, no more so than those of her husband), but they are of a liberalism derived from religiosity. They combine a generally "progressive" social agenda with a strong dose of moralism, the admixture of the two driven by an abundant faith in the capacity of the human intellect and the redeeming power of love.

They are, rather than primarily the politics of left or right, the politics of doing good, flowing directly from a powerful and continual stream that

runs through American history, from Harriett Beecher Stowe to Jane Addams to Carry Nation to Dorothy Day; from the social gospel of the late 19th century to the temperance-minded Methodism of the early 20th century to the liberation

theology of the 1960s and 1970s to the pacifistic and multiculturally correct religious left of today. The true nature of her politics makes the ambition of Hillary Rodham Clinton much larger than merely personal. She clearly wants power, and has access to more of it than any first lady since Eleanor Roosevelt. But that ambition is merely a

subcategory of the infinitely larger scope of her

desires to make the world better, as she defines Hillary Rodham was born in 1947, into the world she wishes to restore, a place of security and community and clear moral values, to Hugh and Dorothy Rodham and raised in the solidly upperclass, solidly conservative Chicago suburb of Park Ridge, Illinois, Her childhood was, by all accounts including her own, grounded in the old-fashioned, uncomplicated absolutes of her parents' ethical

"My father was no great talker and not very articulate, and wouldn't have known Niebuhr from Bonhoeffer from Havel from Jefferson, and would have thought a conversation like this was just goofy." Mrs. Clinton said in an interview several weeks after her father's death on April 7. But he gave me the basic tools, and it wasn't

fancy philosophical stuff." "He used to say all the time. 'I will always love you but I won't always like what you do," she said. "And, you know, as a child I would come up with 900 hypotheses. It would always end with something like. Well, you mean, if I murdered somebody and was in jail and you came to see me, you would still love me?"

"And he would say: 'Absolutely! I will always love you, but I would be deeply disappointed and I would not like what you did because it would have

been wrong."

The lesson Mrs. Clintoo drew from this is one she says is at the core of her philosophy.

"It was so simplistic," she said, "but it was so helpful to me, because, I mean, it gave me the basis of unconditional love that I think every child deserves to have -and one of our problems is that too many of our children don't have that - but it also gave me from the very beginning a set of values based on what I did."

Next: Lessons in the uses of power.

BALKANS: Allies Defend Plan, Hinting at Action to Reverse Serb Gains

(Continued from page 1) plan "pathetically weak," and a La-

bor member of Parliament, Mal-colm Wicks, said the policy "adds

up to appeasement."
Mr. Hogg responded, "We do not accept that aggression should At the United Nations, 51 Islam-

ic nations that have supported the Muslims in Serbia criticized the allied plan because it "appears to accept the status quo imposed by the use of force, and ethnic cleans-

ing to Bosnia."

The group urged lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and using force against Serbian weapons.

The French foreign minister, Alain Juppe, met Monday with Mr. Christopher, Afterward, a French official who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said the French were "puzzled by the reacplace of the outlawed marries. The .. tion of the person to the allied plan.

stop in the poster and important stop; in the poster process.

We think that some of the critical that point is not justified,"
the official said.

The fatest allied plan for Bosoia The Associated Press

KUALA LUMPUR—Defense
Minister Chi Haotian of China arrived Monday in Malaysia for an eight-day visit, saying he looked forward to talks on strengthening relations between the two nations'

The Associated Press

With inject and plan for Bosnia of Bosnia o to protect the UN forces.

Beijing's finest point

is right

in its centre.

THE PALACE HOTEL

The plan also calls for international monitors to be be placed along the border between Serbia and Bosnia to ensure that Serbian war materiel does not enter Bosnia. It envisions the creation of a war

crimes tribunal as well. The French official said Paris still believed that the United States should commit ground troops to help police the safe areas. But be added that sending U.S. monitor-ing forces to Macedonia, which has not been confirmed by Washington, would serve as a "signal of

Aside from a brief comment over the weekend, President Bill Clinton has had nothing to say publicly

about the policy.

However, the president's chief
Republican critic, Senator Bob

Dole of Kansas quickly commented, saying that the allied plan ratiin the alliance. fies the status quo on the ground in

Bosnia and writes Bosnia off. Mr. Dole, joined by Senator the Foreign Relations Committee, had sent a letter to Mr. Clinton that sharply criticized Europe, it was learned Monday. The continuing war in Bosnia.

they wrote, "can largely be attrib-uted to the pursuit of half-measures on the part of the Europeans and the United Nations" as well as the UN-imposed arms embargo. The letter refers to Europe's "failed record" in the Balkans and suggests that inaction on Bosoia by the North American Treaty Organiza-

States to re-examine its investment

"In recent years," the letter said, "our allies have argued for the maintenance of a significant num-Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, an ber of American troops in Europe influential Republican member of as a means of preserving European stability. However, the inability of NATO to act effectively to contain and stop a major war on European soil is bound to raise grave doubts among both the American people and the Congress about whether the enormous yearly investment we make in NATO is reaping suffi-

cient benefits." Although the letter was sent one day before the allied plan was announced, a member of Mr. Lugar's staff said Monday that the senator's view had only been reinforced tion might require the United by the weekend developments.



Intervention in Bosnia The Cambodian election

U.S. Japan trade confrontation Middle East peace talks

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Mieczyslaw Horszowski Dies, Pianist Played Since 1901

By Allan Kozinn

New York Times Service Mieczysław Horszowski, a pianist whose playing was admired for its elegance, reflectiveness and clarity in a career that lasted more than nine decades, died Saturday in Philadelphia. He was 100.

Mr. Horszowski made his debut as a child prodigy, playing a Bee-

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certs and making recordings until last year. He was not so famous as Arthur Rubinstein or Vladimir Ho- Schiotz. rowitz, but he always had a strong following. In recent years his reputatioo aod audieoce blossomed anew as a younger generation dis-

Schubert, Debussy and Bach. He was also greatly esteemed by his colleagues. He was a frequent chamber-music partner of the cellist Pablo Casals. He first performed with Arturo Toscanini io 1906 and continued appearing with him uotil 1953. When he was seeking an American footbold at the start of World War II, Rudolf Serkin invited him to join the faculty of the Curus Institute of Music in

of recordings of Chopin, Mozart,

Zimbabwe Sets Military Cuts The Associated Press

HARARE. Zimbabwe - The Defense Ministry has announced plans to dismiss 10.000 of the country's 50,000 soldiers and merge the army and air force, a weekly newspaper, the People's Voice, reported Monday.

thoven coocerto in Warsaw in reer, he gave recitals with the vio-1901, and cootinued giving con- linists Joseph Szigel and Alexander Schneider, the cellist Janes Starker and the teoor Aksel

He was born in Lvov, Poland (now in Ukraine). His father owned a piano sbop, and his mother was an amateur pianist who had studcovered him through a recent series ied with Karl Mikuli, a pupil of Chopin. He began to pick out melodies when he was 3.

He began his formal studies in 1899 with Theodor Leschetizky, a virtuoso whose students included Ignace Paderewski, Artur Schnabel. Benno Moiseiwitsch, Ignaz Friedman and others. By 1903 he was touring Europe and making an impression on other musicians. He eventually settled in Philadel-

phia and joined the faculty of the Curtis Institute. Among his stu-dents were Seymour Lipkin, Anton Philadelphia. Throughout his ca-Kueru, Peter Serkin, Murray Perahia and Richard Goode.

Mr. Horszowski performed ance Co, in Newark from 1962 un-widely from the 1940s on, and he til his retirement in 1969, died Satundertook a few marathon pro- urday in Livingsion, New Jersey, of jects. In the 1954-55 season, for example, he played all of Beethoven's solo piano works in 12 reci-tals. In 1960 he played all the Mozart sonatas in four concerts.



Mieczysław Horszowski found a new audience during his 90s.

president of the Prudential Insurheart failure. While he was president. Prudential became the largest insurer in the world. When he stepped down, it had assets of more than \$26 billion and 57,000 em-

ISRAEL: West Bank Fears Cutoff From Jerusalem Could Be Permanent

tural, religious and economic capital, even if they win self-rule or statehood.

Israel has long vowed that it would not relinquish sovereignty over Jerusalem, but the city's final status was supposed to he settled much later, oear the end of peace talks with the Palestinians.

Moshe Amirav, a leftist member of the Jerusalem City Council, said the closure demonstrated that a complete separation of Arabs and Jews would be unworkable.

"The land is too small, the people are too mixed." he said. "You can't separate Gaza from the West Bank, and you can't separate the West Bank from Jerusalem, and you can't separate East Jerusalem from Israel."

Elyakim Haetzni, a rightist former member of parliament and spokesman for Jewish settlers in the territories, said: "East Jerusalem is the capital of the Arabs. This is a social and ecocornic fact. How can you cut the head off? This shows the impossibility of dividing up the country. It is a he to the world. It is a hardship and an impossibility."

In addition to being a cultural and economic center for Palestinians, Jerusalem is a transportation axis. All major routes between the northern and southern parts of the West Bank run

through it; the only way around Jerusalem is through difficult mountain terrain.

When the closure was imposed, Israel started widening a mountain road in the West Bank that officials said would become a new bypass around the city.

Meron Ben-Venisti, a social scientist and a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, said the goal of the road project was not to improve traffic but to create a "physical split," further isolating Jerusalem from the West Bank.

He asserted that the road and the indefinite closure of Jerusalem to the West Bank showed that while Mr. Rabin's government was offering "flowery words" at peace talks in Washington, its deeds in the occupied territories were creating a "violent atmosphere" that would "eventually explode."

Anata is more trapped than most by geogra-phy. Except for the road to Jerusalem, there are no easy exits from the village. The outlying roads to the West Bank are difficult and can take hours to traverse.

Immediately after the 1967 Middle East war. Israel annexed East Jerusalem and areas around it. But when the new municipal boundary was drawn, the outlying Arab villages were excluded, because Israel wanted to maximize the Jewish population advantage over the Arabs within the enlarged city's boundaries.

Anan was left outside the city limits, aspare of the West Bank, and its residents were issued blue West Bank license plates for their cars instead of the yellow ones given to Israelis and

Palestinians who live in Jerusalem. The residents of Anatz were free to travel into Jerusalem, except when Israel closed the city briefly because of Jewish holidays. Private bus lines ran into Jerusalem, and even today no

markers or lines show where Jerusalem ends and the West Bank begins. According to the Palestine Human Rights Informatico Center, an advocacy group, the closure has severely hit Anata and eight other villages outside Jerusalem, where 70,000 residents have had difficulty getting food, paying

utility bills to Israeli companies and getting to schools and jobs. "We have a vegetable farm with greenhouses, cucumbers, squash," said Zakih Ziadeh, a 46year-old villager who helps her brothers run the farm. "We need to get a permit every time to market the vegetables. It's hard to use our car with West Bank plates, so we had to hire a

driver with a Jerusalem ID card." An Israeli spokesman said that such complaints from Anata were valid but that nothing plaints from Anata were vand our man accument could be done as long as the closure remained!

KURDS: Enclave in Northern Iraq Expects an Attack by Saddam's Forces

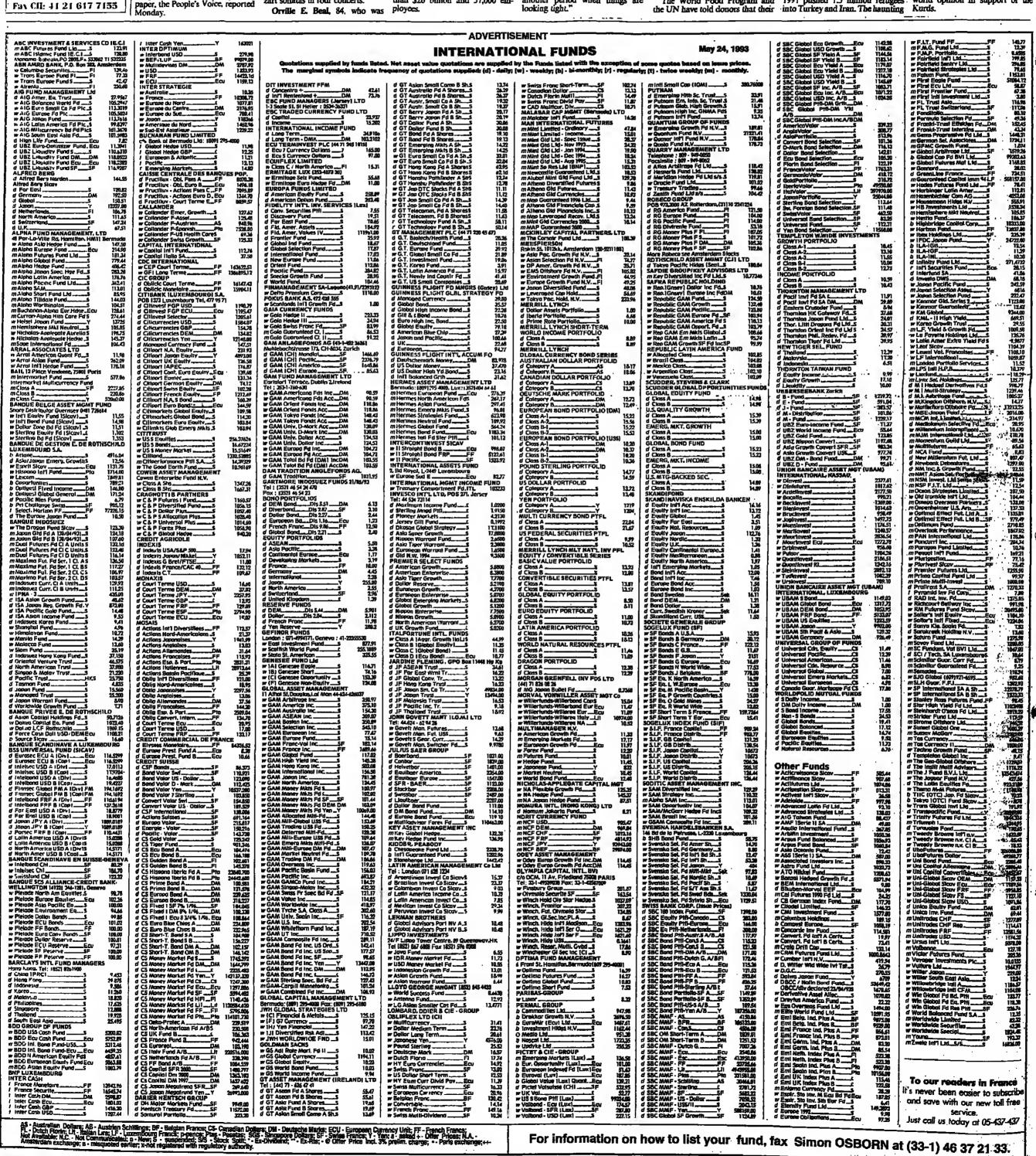
Continued from Page 1

he is in a tight corner," a Western diplomat based outside northern Iraq said, "and we are coming to another period when things are

The increased Iraqi military acresources are running low and that reports that reached the outside tivity also comes as Western gov- contributions are needed if current

world, showing families without shelter or food huddled in the blusernments appear to be backing aid programs are to continue.

The world Food Program and the UN have told donors that their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran. The haunting the unit of the their into Turkey and Iran.



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Today is Independence Day.

This month also marks the 40th anniversary of the accession of His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal. a direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, to the throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Surviving Setbacks to Thrive in Coming Decade

Economic reform and recovery, increased democratization and peacemaking efforts have been the hallmarks of the reign of King Hussein, who has now become one of the century's longest-serving rulers anywhere in the world.

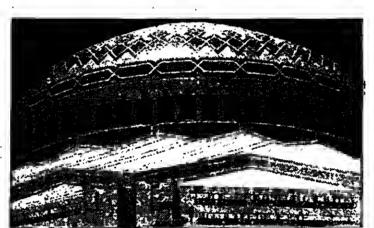
Because of the recent Gulf War and King Hussein's stand against the action of the coalition forces, Jordan became isolated economically—and politically to some extent - in the Arab world. But it is now emergingfrom those diplomatic straits, as it has done before on several previous occasions, with renewed vigor and

strength. Once again, Jordan has been a key player in getting the latest round of Middle East peace talks under way. No one has pursued the dream of Arab unity and an Arab Israeli settlement more energetically than King Hussein, who has had to cope with some of the most formidable challenges — both political and

physical - that a nation's leader has ever faced and survived.

In spite of the problems caused by an influx of more than 350,000 Jordanian and Palestinian refugees from the recent war, Jordan has, if anything, grown in stature. "It may turn out to have been a blessing in disguise," says one of the king's advi-sors of this dramatic population increase; he foresees an encouraging economic upturn with the return of new capital. You have to remember," he adds, "that since the mid-1980s, we have been in an economic wilderness with no external sup-

Far from being a country on its economic knees because of trade em-



bargoes, the country is generally flourishing. Construction in greater Amman is taking place on an un-precedented scale, net remittances last year nearly doubled to \$796 mil-lion, the black economy is thriving more than before, unemployment is falling, and the cost of living has been balved in the last 18 months, according to the Central Bank.

Last year saw the first real signs of positive growth since the mid-1980s. Per capita annual income is now; around \$1,325, up from previous lows but still below the former peak

of more than \$2,000. The budget deficit has also been slashed, from 20 percent of gross domestic product to less than 7 percent, According to the Central Bank, this year's budget forecast is for a surplus of \$223 million, compared to last year's deficit of \$165 million.

King Hussein's message to his people has been constant as far as the future of the country is concerned - progressive economic and social development, more openness

Continued on Page 10,

Celebrating Forty Years Of the King's Rule

Few monarchs or leaders in the world today are as popular and revered by their subjects as King Hussein Bin Talal of Jordan, who celebrated the 40th anniversary of his accession to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan this month.

There is a certain mysticism surrounding him that draws people to him," says one of the king's ministers. The "boy king," fresh from Harrow, one of England's premier public schools, was proclaimed monarch at the age of 17 but did not formally accede to the throne until May 2, 1953. Two years earlier, the teenage prince had had the emotionally shattering experience of watching his grandfather, King Abdullah, shot down by an assassin. The prince narrowly escaped with his own life — a badge on his uniform deflected a bullet. It was the kind of luck that has followed him ever since.

Many attempts have been made on his life. On one dramatic occa-

sion, two Syrian MIG-17 fighters attacked the small plane he was traveling in with his personal British pilot. Only the amazing skill of the pilot, who hedgehopped to safety, saved the king, who is also an accom-plished flyer. He has been shot at and bombed, and even poison has been tried (most of the palace cats died instead). His ability to survive both physically and politically has contributed to the almost mystical aura his subjects feel be has.

The king also commands the respect of leaders around the world, many of whom he has known since the 1950s. His courage and sincerity

Continued on Page 12



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Domestic Energy Needs Growing

The Dead Sea may bold one of the keys to Jordan's future energy needs. Seismic surveys currently in progress suggest indications of oil at depths in excess of 6,000 meters (19,800 "We also have an on-

shore exploratory well just to the east of the Dead Sea which is showing oil," says Ali Abu Al-Ragheb, minister of energy and mineral resources. He admits that the country's current oil production, about 22,000 barrels a day, "is hardly enough to supply our consumption for half a day."

But there have been encouraging natural gas finds, and proven re-serves, of which about half are said to be recoverable, amount to 400 billion cubic feet. Jordan has to rely on expensive imports of oil from Iraq (in accordance with the UN proposals) which last year cost 326 million dinars (\$505.3 million), equivalent to 10 percent of the gross domestic product.

"Its cost is unparalleled," adds Mr. Al-Ragheb. For this reason, Jordan has to exploit evof energy — oil, natural gas, oil shale, wind and solar power - to meet demand, which last year reached 3.8 million metric tons of oil equivalents, a 16 percent increase over 1991. "This was because of a marked rise in demand due to economic stability, a big increase in population and marked growth in industry, tourism and construction," the minister says.

Electricity consumption last year was 3,674 GWH, of which almost 30 percent was for pumping and desalinating water. By the year 2000, consumption is expected to reach 5,800 GHW. A program to improve the country's energy processing and distribution is to be completed by 1997 at a cost of around \$720 million. This includes building the second stage of the Agaba Thermal Sta-

Oil was first discovered in the Hamza Field in 1984, followed by natural gas in the Reisha Field two years later. Amoco, Hunt, Petrofina, Petrocanada, Japan Oil Company and Austrian OMV are some of the companies involved in productionsharing agreements for oil exploration within the country. Last year, Jordan signed up South Korea's Hanbo for a five-year drilling pro-

One of the most significant developments in the future will be the formation of the country's first National Oil Company, which will be run on a commercial basis, with the directorate of ery conceivable source petroleum at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) acting as the core of the new company. New emphasis is also being put on renewable energy sources — wind and solar power. Four wind generators were erected in 1988 with an output capacity of 80 KW each, and the ministry is now seeking foreign investment to promote much larger wind

A Commitment to Technology

Three-dimensional computer animation, interactive learning programs for bankers, snake-bite venom antidotes and fast-attack "beach buggies" for the military are just some of the projects being carried out by the Jordan Technology

The Jordan Technology Group (JTG) is a private company established in 1988 to "commercialize" applied technology through joint ventures and venture capital: a special fund has been created to support the company's development

"Originally, we were going for the big \$5 million

projects, but for the last two or three years we have been trying to promote smaller, locally inspired projects that we can use in the domestic or regional market," explains Laith Al-Qassem, JTG's chief executive officer.

JTG bas established one of the first computerized 3-D animated studios in

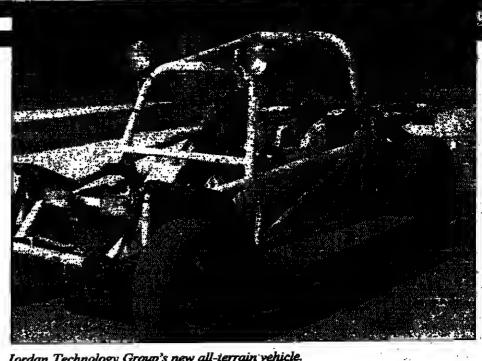
for a few hundred U.S. dollars a second — a frac-tion of the cost in Western studios. The technology is used for making television commercials and promotional displays. "I think this is one of the most interesting proiects," comments Prince

the Arab world, which can

produce quality material

El-Hassan Bin Talai, the Crown Prince, who takes a close interest in Jordan's technological develop-ment. Mr. Al-Qassem says that because 70 percent of the population is aged under 17, there is a great need for the computer-generated educational aids that are now being produced by JTG. These are used not only to teach people how to use computer software such as word processing and spreadsheets, but also for such tasks as treasury management in banks.

JTG is also involved in



Jordan Technology Group's new all-terrain vehicle

developing computermanagement and maintenance services for industry. Other areas of activity include biotechnology (using algae as a supplementary animal feed is one project) and high-speed lightweight vehicles that can travel up to 100 miles an hour for military appli-cations. Some of JTG's work is a spinoff from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and from the High-er Council for Science and Technology, of which the

Crown Prince is president. The RSS came into existence in 1970 to help bridge the gap between-

science and technology. Dr. Hani El Mukli, president of the RSSW and secretary general of the HCST, believes in the importance of technology transfer involving processes, materials and, most significantly, people.
"We also have to re-

member that we are always trying to increase the added value through technological transfer," says Dr. El Mukli, adding that the development of information technology and research into renewable energy resources are two priority areas for the fu-ture. Energy developments

involve wind and solar power as well as ways of processing the 10 billion tons of oil shale that is Jordan's largest untapped energy resource. "I think shale oil will become more competitive than solar and wind power," says Dr. El Mukli.

The RSS is the biggest research center in the country, with a staff of 600 Jordanians and 30 laboratories. It is currently engaged in 19 major projects in industry, agriculture, pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, electronic engineering and software de-

Industry Builds for the Future With a Focus on Exports

Industrial exports are at the heart of Jordan's economic restructuring program, which appears to be a success.

The kingdom's natural resources are limited, and manufacturing accounts for only 11 percent of GDP, but in 1992, industrial investment rose to 228 million dinars (\$353 million), and over 800 new industrial companies were established. The major players on the heavy-industry scene, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) and the Arab Potasb Company (APC), are expanding and diversifying. JPMC is already the

Wind and solar energy are being harnessed.

world's sixth-largest producer and third-largest exporter of phosphates, and its new projects at its Shidiveh mine in southern Jordan will enable it to push production from 5.2 million metric tons in 1992 to 9.6 million metric tons by the year 2000.

JPMC is now turning its attention to joint ventures, which will boost valueadded income in Jordan and secure long-term mar-kets abroad. Two projects are already under way: the

Indo-Jordan Chemicals Co., set up with SPIC of India, will use 750,000 tons of rock phosphate an-nually to produce phos-phoric acid for the Indian market, while the Nippon Jordan Fertilizer Company is building a compound fertilizer plant in Aqaba. A third venture with Paki-

cussion. APC has no less than six projects on its books, including a two-stage expan-sion of its Dead Sea works, which will increase production-from the 1.4 million metric tons achieved in 1990 to 2.2 million metric tons by 1998. Other APC projects cover pro-

stani partners is under dis-

duction of salt, potassium sulphate, bromine and its derivatives, and magne-sium oxide, all exploiting the resources of the Dead

Small-scale private industry is also enjoying a

Small-scale industry is also growing

boom. Projects under way include a 15 million dinar iron-bar plant, manufacture of chlorine and bydrochloric acids using Dead Sea raw materials, local production of Marlboro cigarettes, clothing operations - targeting - the European market and a joint venture with Korean giant Lucky Goldstar. The latter is already producing

panding into refrigerators and washing machines. Such foreign interest is important in itself but also provides a confidence booster for local investors. Some observers fear that in the rush to invest

television sets and video

recorders and is now ex-

there will be duplication of effort and poor marketing studies, leading to poor profitability and in some cases, failure. The continuing restrictions on regional trade are a further handi-

Certainly not all companies will succeed, but the learned a lot about surviv- joining the effort to bring al in a short time during Jordan into the global inthe Gulf War, and investigation dustrial economy.

tors are confident that

they can continue to develop new markets and new products for an expanding local market.

Efforts are also under way to help local compames improve their production and marketing standards, and companies that have made the effort to take part in European trade and investment fairs have generally enjoyed success. Local industrialists point to their advantages in having a relatively cheap skilled work force, available capital and good access to the European and U.S. markets as reasons why foreign investors private sector in Jordan should be interested in

Ready to Thrive in Coming Decade

Continued from Page 9 in government, an improvement in the standard of living (rural/urban disparity still gives cause for concern), equal rights and opportunities. Whatever the difficulties, and however insurmountable they have appeared, the king has always, in the words of his brother, Prince El-Hassan, the Crown Prince, "adopted a can-do atti-tude to life."

The democratization progress has at times been slow and painful. King Hussein's opponents have been temporarily imprisoned in the past and then offered posts in govern-

ment without recrimination. This autumn will see a general election, and there has been a gradual liberalization of the press and media as citizens' social and political responsibility increases.

"We firmly believe that

people have the right to communicate," says the minister of information. "We have never had it easy in this country," com-ments Prince El-Hassan, "but there has always been a willingness to pick ourselves up again after a crisis." He speaks of a "permanence in Jordanian life" brought about by

evolutionary progress

kind of protective umbrella in times of strife. Jordan has traditionally been a pivot in the Arab world's affairs and some-

times what the prince calls "a lightning conductor."
Other nations have had to realize that Jordan is contrally important to regional developments. King Hussein, says his brother, is a romantic at heart, yet he can combine the ideal of Arab nationalism with a practical political message. On the home front, the

pressure is on for greater pluralism in politics and a medium-term social development package that includes greater efficiency in services and the development of human resources, as well as privatization. Ministers speak of a new sense of organization in government and its deep faith in the integrity of the king's commitment to achieve his goals for the country.

With few natural resources - apart from some minerals, primarily phosphates and oil shale — Jordan's greatest re-source is its skilled citizens. Jordan has a "brain bank" that outshines those of most of the Arab world. Illiteracy is being reduced from 17 percent in 1954 to an expected 8 percent by the end of the century. Jordan has one of the finest education systems in the region, which turns out around 65,000 graduates annually.

Until the Kuwait crisis, there were about 15,000 Jordanian teachers in the

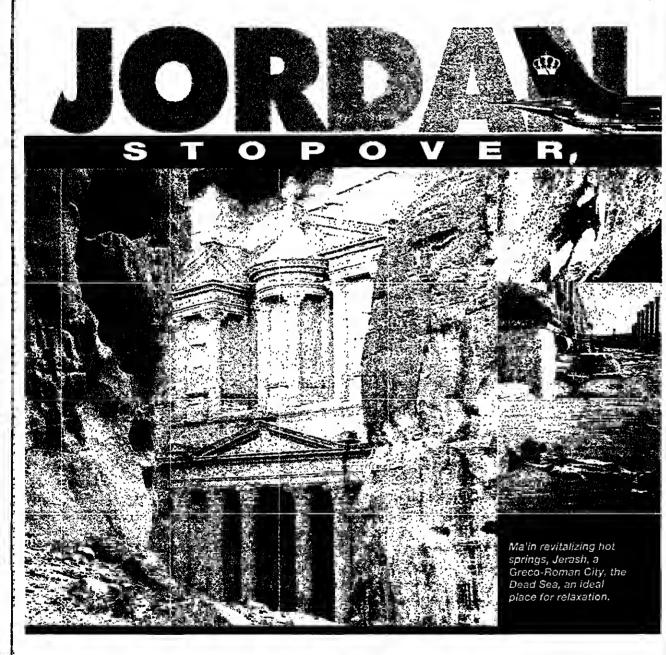
rather than revolutionary of Arabia but today that actions, which provides a safigure has dwindled to practically nil. In addition to teachers, thousands of Jordanian doctors and other : professionals have been employed in the oil-rich Gulf states, whose development owes much to the Jordanian skill base. Jordan's own health and social services are now entirely staffed by Jordanians. This is a field in which King Hussein has always taken a great personal interest, and his support of this field has often led to the introduction of new medical technology in the kingdom's health centers

and hospitals. Fifty years ago, Jor-dan's Royal Medical Services (RMS) began with one foreign doctor, one vehicle and a bandful of medical assistants. Today the RMS has become an exemplary institution entirely staffed by Jordanians, who last year treated about 2.5 million patients, including more than 1,000 beart-surgery patients. There are about 8,000 qualified practicing physi-

cians in the country.

By capitalizing on its human-resources, making better use of technology in industry and increasing services industries like tourism, Jordan has a chance to fight back and become more self-sufficient. Once boycotts and embargoes are lifted, its economic future will probably be rosier than ever before. A lasting Middle East peace settlement would, of course, be the finest jewel in the crown of Hussein, the "family

king." Gulf states, including Sau-Michael Frenchman This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. ● It was written by Pamela Dougherty, a journalist based in Amman who is Jordan correspondent for the Mid-dle East Economic Digest, and by Michael Frenchman, a free-lance journalist based in the United Kingdom who often writes about the Middle East.



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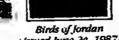
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iggi.

Stable Economy Comes of Age

Transportation Takes Off

Royal Jordanian, the national airline, is preparing for a takeoff into the private sector.

Last year, for the first time since the 1990 Gulf crisis. Royal Jordanian (RJ) made an operating profit of 32 million dinars (\$49.6 million). Passenger traffic rose to 1.1 million -

The national airline is to be privatized

about 300,000 more than the previous year. Freight rose 11 percent to 43,266 tons. Passenger traffic is expected to rise this year by 14 percent, and freight by 36 percent. The airline will begin a new twice-weekly flight to Chicago next month.

Officials are more confi-

dent about the airline's long-term prospects than they have been for some time, in spite of its 270 million dinar debt, much of it owed to three government-owned entities the Housing Bank, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. and the Social Security Corporation.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the airline, which began with

one DC7 and two Heralds. Today, its fleet consists of 18 aircraft, including six Airbus A310-300s and two Airbus A320-200s.

The airline has always played an important role in the Jordanian economy. It generates about 80 percent of its income in foreign currency, and its 5.000 employees provide direct support for some 25,000 family members. Another 25,000 are employed in related services - travel and tourism.

The airline bas always been under-capitalized and has bad to rely on heavy borrowing to maintain its fleet and operauons. Services have often been badly hit by political crises in the region, the latest being the Gulf War. "We want to get the airline to take off again and to work on a proper commer-cial basis," says Jordan's deputy prime nunister and minister of transport, Ali Al-Sehaimat. "It must be run on a business basis and be accountable to its shareholders," he adds.
The first phase of a pri-

vatization study to establisb the precise financial position of the airline has been completed by Arthur Andersen & Co., which has suggested a fivefold in-crease in capital, to \$100

Bids from consultants are now being invited to complete a study on flight operations and to assess traffic rights. According to Mr. Al-Schaimat, a special technical committee is to be established once the studies have been finished to consider potential shareholders and a new management structure. He did not rule out an involvement with another airline and said that the Jordanian government would continue to have a share in the new company for strategic reasons.

Because of Jordan's geographical position, land communications have become a vital part of the kingdom's infrastructure, and it has become a major transit corridor for heavy vehicles. Last year, 652,000 vehicles crossed the kingdom's borders.



Air-traffic controllers at Queen Alia airport.

There are more than 6,124 kilometers of paved roads. We now have 262,000 registered vehicles and one of the largest freight transport fleets (more than 8,000 trucks) in the region," says the minister, adding that heavy axle loads have necessitated a

provement program, which last year cost some 62 million dinars.

Public transportation in the greater Amman area is carried out by the Public Transport Company (PTC), which was founded in 1975. It carried 45 million passengers over 55 routes last year. M.F.

major cancer operation

last autumn, there was a

universal display of affec-tion for him. Jordanians turned out by the thou-sands, probably more than

a million, say some observ-

ers, to welcome their king back home. "It was ex-

traordinary; no one ex-

pected it, no one bad fore-

seen such a spectacle, such

a display of loyalty and affection," says one minis-

His subjects are never-

theless aware that the king

until the accession to the

throne of King Hussein's

son Prince Ali (wbose

As Jordan celebrates King Hussein's 40 years on the throne, its economy is showing a new solidity. have been popular. A new sales tax planned to be in-Jordan has a limited re-

source base, and during the region's turbulent recent history, the economy has been buffeted by events that would challenge the strongest system. Waves of refugees, regional booms and slumps and, the Gulf War have all played a part. Many feared that the combination of the 1989 debt crisis and the Gulf War would be too much for what is still a small, resource-poor country. Instead, government finances are improving, banks are buoyant and private investment is

The government's climb from an overwhelming debt burden has not been easy. The 1970s oil boom brought 10 years of prosperity, mainly from aid and expatriate remittances from the Gulf countries, and encouraged high government spending on infrastructure and social services. Jordanians became accustomed to a good standard of hving.

When Arab aid declined, the government turned to borrowing, and life continued to be good until the debt crisis hit in 1989. Now, after four years of restructuring and with five years still to go, with five years still to go, Jordan can point to remarkable improvements. The International Monetary Fund was anticipating growth of 3 percent for Jordan in 1992, but Jordan's growth reached an dan's growth reached an exceptional 11 percent and should be around 6 per-cent in 1993. The budget deficit has come down from 13.8 percent of GDP in 1991 to 6.3 percent in 1992 and should drop to 2.35 percent by 1998.

Jordan's debt burden is still heavy — at \$6.5 bil-lion it is 140 percent of GDP - but this is a lot better than the 200 percent it reached in 1989. The target now is to bring it down steadily, partly through debt buybacks but also, the government hopes, through debt forgiveness, until the debt burden can be brought down to a managable 2 percent of GDP. Until this is done, however, debt servicing will continue to drain foreign-exchange reserves and absorb money needed for domestic investment.

Jordan's business sector generally appreciates the benefits of liberalization, although not all measures

troduced in conjunction with the IMF standby arrangement for 1993-94 has aroused opposition and

been postponed.
One area of singular success for the govern-ment and the Central Bank is the stabilization of Jordan's currency, which held steady even under the pressures of the Gulf War. Bank deposits are at re-cord levels and Jordanians are beginning to repatriate funds from Europe for investment at home.

Even more than the government, Jordan's private business sector has been buffeted throughout the past decade by regional politics and domestic policies that often opened profitable markets only to close them down without notice. The drastic events of 1990 were only the most severe in a pattern that has prevailed throughout the decade. Now, the private sector picture is showing growing confidence and

The return of over 300,000 Jordanians from Kuwait and other Gulf countries has been one factor. It has produced a construction boom as the returnees establish themselves in Jordan, a boom that is expected to continue in 1993. New building jumped from 2.7 million square meters in 1990 to 4.4 million square meters in 1991 and 5.9 million square meters in 1992.

A number of new consumer industries catering to the expanded population have also been established. The influx has contributed to a surge in imports, which rose from 1.6 billion dinars (\$248 bil-

lion) in 1991 to 2.05 billion dinars in 1992, while exports rose only from 430 million dinars to 460 million dinars over this time, leaving a deficit of 1.57 billion dinars. Some of the growth is due to higher capital goods and raw materials imports. The financial market is

booming, and banks are enjoying good profits as Jordanians and returnees look for investment opportunities, both in new ca-port-oriented and local consumer-oriented industry. Tourism is also back on track; the record number of arrivals reached in 1989 should be comfortably surpassed this year, and there is a surge of local investment in new facilities, especially in the Petra area. Finally, Jordan's minerals-based heavy industries are entering a new phase of expansion, with ambitious plans for downstream operations. No one would suggest

that Jordan's economic problems are over, however. Unemployment is painfully high at 18 to 20 percent according to some estimates, although the of-ficial figure is 15 percent, and this is causing real poverty and hardship. Population growth, both natural and due to the returnee influx, is putting strains on Jordan's infrastructure and services. External barriers to progress also remain. The embargo on Iraq, poor relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states and the slow progress on a peace settlement all bold back progress. An easing in any one of these areas would bring major improvements in Jordan's economy.

Pamela Dougherty



Amman's new heart and special surgery hospital.

Celebrating Forty Years of the King's Rule

Continued from Page 9 are universally admired, even though some of his political decisions are not. Brought up in Egypt and England (he was sent to the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst after his accession), he is able to take an objective view of the political scene. "He often seems able to get straight to the real point with people, to cut through the surrounding fog of debate," says one of his close advisors.

Outside opponents sometimes see the king as a political meddler in other people's affairs in the Arab world. But his supreme confidence and air of authority have helped him to prevail, and the fact that he is a direct descendant of the Propbet Mobammed bas given him added prestige in the Arab world. His brother, Crown Prince El-Hassan, says that the king is "first an Arab, and then a Jordani-

But it is as a Jordanian that the king bas worked for the last 40 years and managed to bring a degree of harmony to the Arab world. To him, the search



for Arab unity is not only a dream, but a duty. He has assumed the role of peacemaker for the Arab world, although his methods bave not always met with universal approval. His boldness, some say au-dacity, in diplomacy sometimes loses bim friends, but in the long term they tend to come

The negative international reaction to his stand on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait was a great personal blow. Other prob-lems for the country that were provoked by the Gulf War include the fact that Jordanians and Palestinians from around the Gulf were summarily expelled from the countries where they were living during the

Kuwait crisis, and some 350,000 came back to Jordan. A similar number of refugees of other national-(mamly from India and Soutbeast Asia) also temporarily swamped the country.

His subjects expressed no obvious animosity toward the king, however. When he returned from the United States after a

will be 58 in November, and, although he has ap-parently fully recovered, some are apprebensive about his health. About his succession there is no doubt; it will be the Crown Prince, who has complete empathy with his brother's ideals and be-liefs, who will act as regent

mother was the king's third wife, Queen Alia, tragically killed in a heli-copter crasb). King Hos-sein also has two sons and two daughters by his fourth wife, Queen Noor.

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The basic statistics are not comforting. Supply in 1990 was 550 million cubic meters, with demand at 900 cubic meters. Supply in the year 2000 is expected to reach 700 cubic meters, but demand will have soared to 1,600 cubic meters, according to some estimates. Existing supply is not only limited; much of it is also in the wrong place, with groundwater supplies coming from the

Profits

east and south of the country, while the population is in the west and north.

The problem is com-pounded by political fac-tors. Before 1962, the average annual flow at the King Hussein Bridge in the Jordan Valley was 1,250 cubic meters: 538 cubic meters from Lake Tiberias, 475 cubic meters from the Yarmouk River and 243 cubic meters from side valleys. Now, as a result of Israel pumping off this supply, the flow bere is zero.

A major dam planned for the Yarmouk river in northern Jordan is also on hold until political disputes over riparian rights can be solved. The water shortage is already affect-ing economic and daily life as summer brings restrictions on water for irrigation as well as rationing of domestic supplies.

Despite the limitations, well over 90 percent of households throughout the country now have clean, piped water supplies. The Ministry of Water and Ir-rigation is fighting a dou-ble campaign to find new sources and to make better use of the existing supply. Studies are under way on the three major aquifers to determine whether new

Sources can be tapped.
Other possibilities are desalination and the construction of pipelines to bring water from Turkey or Iraq, but the former is still beyond Jordan's financial capabilities, and in the current political conditions, pipelines can only be pipedreams.

The pressure to try new approaches can only grow, however. The return of Jordanians from Kuwait after the Gulf War boosted demand by 25 percent, and tourism is expected to rise by 10 percent to 15 percent annually over the next few years, with each tourist expected to con-sume 1,000 liters daily, compared with the Jorda-

nian average of 100 liters. Demand from agriculture is not heavy at present as commercial fruit and vegetable growers in the Jordan Valley are no longer able to sell to the Gulf markets that in normal times take around 60 percent of their irrigated crops. Most of the lang-dom's grain and meat production comes from the rain-fed uplands, and expansion there depends as much on better techniques as on water supply. But expensive food imports in this sector are raising pressure to exploit all possible water sources to boost local production.

In the longer term, demand for water is sure to be further increased by improved relations with the dustry expansion. It is a strain Jordan's ingenuity to the limits in the coming

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Confidence in Financial Sectors Leads to Growth

Jordan's banks and financial markets are buoyant as the economy expands and investment takes off. The banking sector includes one giant, the Arab Bank, one major bank, the Housing Bank, and a large number of small commercial and investment banks. Favorable 1992 results confirm the belief of most bankers that there is room in the market for all of

The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has worked hard in recent years to get the banking sector in good shape, encouraging mergers, tightening supervision and provisioning requirements in line with international standards. The CBJ also ensures that bank customers do not suffer for the

Share prices rose by 30% in 1992

"sins" of their owners. The collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), which caused such pain to European depositors, passed smoothly in Jordan. BCCT's branches were sold to a local bank, and depositors were protected at all

Public confidence in both the Jordanian dinar and the banking sector is high, bank deposits have soared, reserves stand at \$4 billion to \$5 billion and capital is being repatriated, not just by returnees from Kuwait but also by Jordanians at home and abroad who have preferred in the past to keep their savings in Eu-

About half—around \$1 billion—of total liquidity in the kingdom is believed to be held by the Arab Bank, which has managed to survive recent local turmoil successfully. The bank's overall equity at the end of 1992 also stood at \$1 billion, and deposits were more than \$13 billion for the year. The bank's capital-adequacy ratio is well within the Bank of International Settlement's guidelines
— 12.5 percent. It has more than 270 branches at home and abroad, and last month opened a branch in Frankfurt, with another planned to

open soon in Madrid. The newly established Philadelphia Investment Bank, launched following a merger between two finance houses and in business only since March 1 this year, is confident that it

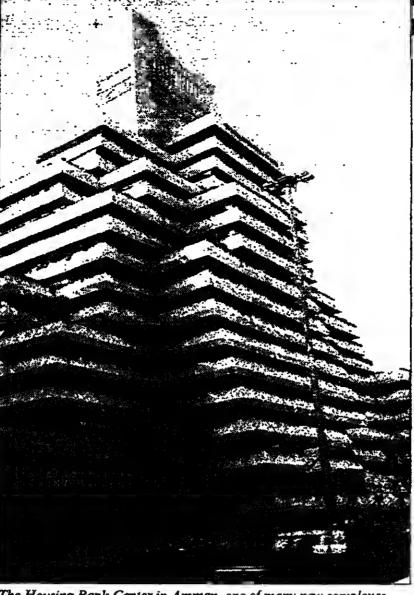
can take 2 percent of the market within its first year. General Manager Fakhri Bibesi says the bank's approach is "to emphasize quality staff and quality service and to focus on local industrial activity." He sees the emphasis on developing new markets for industrial exports as one of the positive effects of the Gulf War, and he sees Jordan's future in markets in Asia, the United States and Europe rather than in neighbor-

ing countries.

The Union Bank for Savings and Investment's (UBSI's) general manager, Isam Halim Salfiti, also has faith in industrial growth: "We believe the future of Jordan is in industry," be says. But he prefers to look first at the local market, seeing ex-ports as a bonus. The UBSI, another relative newcomer as a bank but with 15 years of experience as a finance house, is increasingly taking equity in the industrial and tourism projects it supports. Like most of Jordan's banks, the bank is expanding its presence in the market with the opening of new branches; its current eight will grow to 12 by the end of 1993. Mr. Salfiti believes that Jordaman banks should do more to modernize and expand their services, not just wait for demand to grow.

The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has been doing its share in responding to the expansion of the economy, opening new branches at the thriving Sahab Industrial Estate and planning expansion into the two regional centers of Irbid and Agaba. The bank enjoyed record lending and profits in 1992, and Dr. Tahe Kanaan, general manager, is confi-dent that 1993 will be another good year. The Jordanian economy has now absorbed the adjustments required by the 1989 debt crisis and the Gulf war, he feels, and the growth momentum should continue.

With a capacity to lend for medium- and long-term projects and



The Housing Bank Center in Amman, one of many new complexes.

lending rates two points lower than the market, the IDB plays a special role in Jordanian industry. For small-scale and handcraft projects, it can lend at a rate as low as 5 to 6 points below the market standard, and in recent months, it has also introduced incentives for export-oriented industries.

Dr. Kanaan would like the IDB to move away from its current emphasis on lending activity and into the identification and preparation of and participation in projects in areas that are not adequately attended to by the private sector. He believes the IDB should develop into an investment bank working with the private sector. "We see investors coming to the bank looking for ideas, and we do not have them. The bank should now be a catalyst for private-sector development," be says.

The IDB already favors projects directed either to nonconventional

markets or toward producing nonconventional products for established markets. It is also cooperating in the establishment of a new nonprofit graduate business school that will seek to develop the sorts of managerial skills already seen by the pharmaceuticals industry, Jordan's most successful private-sector ex-

The lively growth in Jordan's banking sector, where a recent share issue was oversubscribed 11 times, is matched by an equally lively financial market. Average annual trading volume jumped from its 10-year norm of 200 million to 300 million Jordanian dinars (\$3.1 million to \$4.6 million) to 880 million dinars in 1992. Volume for first-quarter 1993 was 240 million dinars. Share prices rose on average by 30 percent over the year, making the market one of Jordan's most attractive invest-

Welfare Fund Committed To Social Progress

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma bint Talal, younger sister of King Hussein, sits in the office at the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, which has dominated her working day for the past 15 years. She is warm, relaxed, and at ease as she gestures to the simply furnished room.

"This is where it all began, with just five of us," she says. The fund now oversees a network of 40 social development centers throughout Jordan and acts as the "umbrella" for nongovernment organizations working in the field of social development.

Princess Basma takes pride in the fund's achievements. "Now we have a presence and credibility, we are much clearer about our role and we want to carry on our work," she says. The fund's centers throughout Jordan offer services in early-childhood development, women's education and training, and rural development. The centers are designed according to standards set by the fund, and each includes a health clinic, a multipurpose hall, vocational training facilities and facilities for kindergarten classes and children's clubs. Once a center is established by the fund, it is banded over to a suitable local private organization.

The fund's primary focus is on the education of mothers and young women, Its educational programs range from agriculture, religion, health and nutrition to mother-andchild needs and family planning. The fund's main premise is that the welfare of families must depend in the end on the welfare of the women in the family. Programs are designed to help these women gain practical skills that will both generate income and give them a better status in the family and community, as well as more confidence to play a role in their own development.

The fund's work is not just a ques-tion of theory or ideology; it has an enormous practical impact on the lives of the individuals involved. Umm Ahmad (Mother of Ahmad) lives in a tiny village in central Jordan and has become a celebrity in her community through her success in developing a lentil-growing and marketing business. She began with a small plot of land, and after learning about business possibilities from her local social center and getting technical advice and assistance in

marketing, she has expanded her growing area five times and now has one of the highest incomes in her

village.
"Helping communities 10 help themselves" is the fund's function, says Princess Basma, and she sees no lack of response from the community. Jordanian women have the enthusiasm, the will to learn and the ability to become self-reliant, she says, adding that "the best thing the fund can do is to give people the skills to be able to help themselves."

She is also pleased to be able to



say that their programs for women have never provoked any opposition from the men in the community, especially in rural areas where, she says, "men and women have always worked together and their approach is very liberal, very balanced."

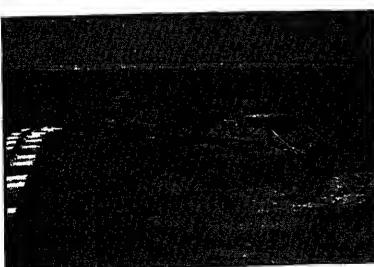
Princess Basma emphasizes the fact that "in all walks of life women can encounter situations where they are not confident and need an extra push, the tools and know-how to develop." Princess Basma looks at her work as a long-term investment. "People are anxious to learn, but the results of development are slow to show up," she says, adding: "It takes time, patience, constant support, but the end result is very rewarding."

P.D.



EMERGES STRONG WITH PROMISING FUTURE

Nature has endowed Jordan with the raw materials necessary for manufacturing high quality fertilizers, using mined Phosphate Rock, and extracted potassium Chloride from brine. The Fertilizer Industry of Jordan endeavors to utilize these natural resources to provide its customers with products that meet their needs. Jordan is situated at the crossroads of Asia, Africa and Europe, which makes it an important'supplier of these raw materials to the world.



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Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. was established in 1935 as a private company founded to exploit the phosphate deposits near Amman. The company was reorganized several times to become in 1953 the current Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. (JPMC) mining Russaifa area deposite. Mining activities extended to Elhassa mine in 1962, Elabiad mine in 1979, and Elshidiya mine in 1988. A milestone development took place in 1985 when JPMC purchased the fertilizer complex in

The company capital was increased several times to accommodate the company development to reach 34.2 million J.D. by 1987.

JPMC is the world's sixth largest producer of rock (4.29 MMT in 1992) and the third largest exporter (4.26 MMT in 1992) and JPMC enjoyed a market share of about 15% in 1992 of world phosphate Rock traded. JPMC plans to increase its

production of phosphate rock gradually to reach 9.6 in the year 2000. In view of the commitment of JPMC to make available the fertilizers needed to feed the growing population of the world, JPMC is embarking on an ambitious expansion programme to increase the production of fertilizers through Joint Ventures, utilizing the abundantly available raw materials and the liberal

Investment laws in Jordan JPMC has concluded a Joint Venture with India for the production of Phosphoric Acid. JPMC and APC has signed an agreement with a Japanese Consortium to establish an NPK plant and is currently considering other proposals for possible Joint Ventures in Various fields.

The Arab Potash Company is a pan Arab Venture which started producing potassium chloride Fertilizer in 1982 and has achieved a major position in the International Market in general, and the Asian Market in particular, as the 3rd largest supplier to Asia. The company achieved profitability since 1988 and inages position in an amajor effort to establish a range of industries based on exploiting the rich minerals of the Dead Sea.

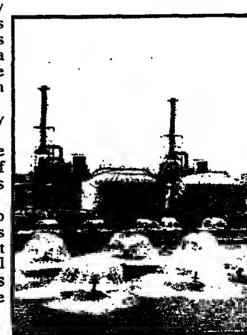
In this respect, the company is seeking cooperation on the international level from potential partners to embark on its schemes of establishing a Bromine and Bromine Derivatives Industry, a Magnesia Industry, a potassium sulphate and Nitrate Complex. The Company also plans to operate its new potash plant in 1994 which will bring production up from 1.4 to 1.8 Million Tons of product destined mostly for export.

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The Siq as it opens out in Petra.

Tourism: Living Up to High Expectations

"Eternal, silent, beautiful, alone! . . ./Match me such a marvel save in Eastern clime, / A rose-red city half as old as Time." - from "Petra," by Dean Burgon.

Petra is one of the few sights in the world that lives up to expectations. As you emerge after a 20minute horse-and-buggy ride through the shadows of the narrow siq, or canyon-like fissure through the rock, you are suddenly confronted with the facade of the Treasury building cut into the solid rock face.

The impact is breathtaking; so is the silence if you arrive early in the morning, before the 3,000 to 4,000 tourists who come here each day. There is only the ooise of horses' hooves clip-clopping over the rock-strewn path, and perhaps the sound of a boy playing a flute in the stillcool air, which has yet to feel the heat of the midday

Much of Petra, three bours' drive south of Amman, has yet to be uncovered. Most of the existing huildings are tombs cut into the rock face; they appear to have outlasted the civic huildings of what was once a grand city of monu-mental proportions built 2,000 years ago. But the site also includes an amphitheater, a marketplace and a wide plaza. On either side of the huge can-

Many sites are rarely visited

yon in which the city has been huilt are what are believed to be the remains of shop fronts or merchant's houses, but mostly there are tombs in the form of dwelling houses, much like those in Latin America but on a larger scale.

The main approach to Petra is through the mile-long cleft in the rock, just wide enough for a chariot. As the tourists arrive, it is easy to imagine they are the thronging crowds of Petra's eitizens going about their daily business. Sitting at the "Original Arab coffeehouse" (now run by a New Zealand ourse married to a Jordanian), young boys sell "genuine" Romao oil lamps or will write your name in the rose-red sand of Petra in a small bottle for a few dollars. It is the color, rather

than the ancient buildings carved out of the rock, that is the most impressive. There are all shades of pink and red marbled with white, brown and chocolate. Petra is still a world of its own, waiting to be discovered. But, according to the Ministry of Tourism, it is in danger of being over-run. Refreshment facilities are meager, generally unclean and overpriced. The only hotel is being expanded, but far more high-qual-ity rooms are needed if Petra is to meet the demands

This is one reason why the government is trying to highlight Jordan's other ancient ruins and historical sites, of which there are many. These include the wildlife of Wadi Rum, close to Petra, where the

of modern tourists.



Private enterprise - souvenirs of Petra.

more adventurous tourist can try rock climbing or camel safaris. Just north of Petra is Shobak, one of the earliest Crusader castles, in a striking position on a small hilltop guarding the gap between two ranges of mountains. It is rarely visited hy tourists and is well worth the effort required

to get there. In the north are several beautiful spots, including the pine-clad hills of Ajlun, with its crusader castle, and the Hellenistic city at Gadara in Umm Qeis. Just on the outskirts of Amman (which was called Philadelphia by the Romans and was built, like Rome, on seven hills), is the wonderful sprawling Roman city of Jerash. With its collonaded streets and oval plaza, and the magnificent South Theater with bank after bank of steeply raked stone seats, Jerash still retains much of. its original city walls as well as the imposing Hadrian's Gateway.

Educated Workers: A Valuable Natural Resource

universities in other coun-

Jordan's first university

was established in 1962.

Education is one of the key aspects of social development in Jordan. It has been essential for the development of the Jordanian skill base, the kingdom's major resource.

Thousands of Jordanian teachers, doctors and scientists, as well as adaptations of the Jordanian school curriculum, are found throughout the Arab world.

"Some people say we may have been overdoing it, hut, as a general policy, education is a maximum priority because we don't have any other natural resources," says Dr. Munther W. Masri, secresays Dr. tary general at the Ministry of Education in Am-

man. "Education has 20,000 students attend become the main vehicle for the development of our country," he adds. Since 1954, the king-

dom's rate of illiteracy has been substantially reduced and is expected to be only 8 percent by the end of the century. About 1.25 million children receive primary and secondary education, 35,000 attend communal colleges and 40,000 students go to the five state and five private universities. Another

ning to improve and ex-pand a oumber of existing According to Dr. Masri, there has been a gradual transition over the last few years to more democratic, more liberal educational institutions. The education

shocks. The latest of these followed the Gulf War, which led to the influx of 100,000 new students. "It has taken us three years to cope with this problem, hut some of the physical facilities are not too good, and our education system

has become overworked,"

The 10 existing ones are to says Dr. Masri. be supplemented by two About one-third of all more state-supported inthe kingdom's students stitutions - one now unaged between 18 and 24 der construction at Zarqa, are in the higher-education sector. "This very high figjust oortheast of Amman, and another at Mafraq on ure can have a negative the northern frontier with effect on us because of the Syria, a facility that is be-ing transformed into a collack of suitable jobs when they graduate, says Dr. Masri, adding: "Today there is considerable unlege of Islamic studies. The private sector is also planemployment among the highly educated."

Unemployment is officially about 15 percent, but Dr. Masri suggests that a more realistic proportioo among the posi-graduate population is around 20 percent. While system as a whole has also the primary and secondary educatioo system has been had to absorb a number of

overloaded by the returnees from Kuwait, Iraq and elsewhere, a major schoolhuilding program has been in progress since 1987, which has belped alleviate the problems. About 450 new schools have been built. This has also helped to eliminate the problems of teachers working dought. of teachers working douhle shifts and the use of some temporary teaching facilities, which were often

of a simple nature.

The government is spending nearly \$1 billion on a 10-year educational reform program. Last year saw the completion of the first phase, which cost \$254 millioo and was financed by a number of foreign government and international aid funds, including the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, Japan's Overseas Ecocomic Cooperation Fund and Britain's Overseas Development Administration.

Exceptional Health Services

budget of about \$120

Major changes affecting the operation of the country's well-estab-lished health services are currently being imple-mented under the directioo of the minister of health, Dr. Arif S. Batayneh, a former major-general in the Royal Medical Services.

Dr. Batayneh, who is also a practicing physician and had been in the military medical service since the 1960s, is aiming to introduce more order, discipline and responsibility to the health sector, already the best in the Arab world, according to many experts. cent Jordanian service with a total of around

ning of the year, patients who are not insured pay about \$4.65 per hospital visit. But if the patient

10,000 registered doctors, of which about 7.000 are in practice this is one of the factors has been referred to a which makes us differhospital by a medical

center, the fee is reduced ent from neighboring Arah countries," says Dr. Batayneh. The minto only 65 cents. Hospital operations are priced at between \$12.40 and \$18.60, plus istry has a health-care

\$3.87 a day for a bed. Basic prescription charges range from about 15 cents to 45 million for this year, which is being supplemented hy international and other funds to a total of about \$225 milcents. Jordan has estab-We are now trying to lished a number of medical centers that have enter a period of cost achieved worldwide recrecovery by gradually introducing charges for operations and prescriptions," says Dr. Batayneh. About one-third ognitioo for excellence. The first beart transplant operation ever carried out at a military hospital was done in 1985. "The man'is still of the population is treated by the Royal Medical Service and anliving — we gave him a job in the hospital so other third by the Minis-try of Health through that we could keep an eye on him," says Dr. social medical insur-ance. From the begin-Batayneh, adding that other operations, includ-

mose to ared th

Inst-Chainging

- 1. Mgs

Social Programs Become Model for the Arab World

With more than 70 percent of its population of 4.2 million aged below 35 years and 33 percent under 17 years, Jordan has made looking after the young one of its top priorities. Its youth-oriented social welfare programs — along with its programs for the handicapped and needy — are among the country's main achievements of the past 15 years.

Jordan would like to be seeo by other countries in the Arah world as a model of good social develop-"We have about 23,000 families who are classified as 'needy' and 137,000 handicapped persons," says Dr. Amin Al-Mashakbah, minister of social development. Last month, a new law was passed making it manadatory for companies with over 25 and up to 50 employees to have at least one

roll; companies with more than 50 employees must have at least two handicapped workers.

The Ministry of Youth's main object is to promote all kinds of sporting and outdoor activities for young people. It is also responsible for huilding and managing two sports complexes, in Amman and Irbid, with a third under construction and a fourth being planned, each at a cost of up to 6 million dinars (\$9.3 million). The

complexes combine a stadium that seats up to 30,000 spectators, running tracks, Olympic-standard swimming pools and open grounds for athletics and

The country also has an extensive network of around 280 youth clubs that provide a variety of activities for boys and girls --- not just games, but also arts and scientific activities. One of the aims is to teach young people about their country's folklore

and heritage, and to show them the importance of voluntary work and general social responsibility. Each of the youth clubs has up to 500 members, with a waiting list in some

A national committee for the development of sport, established two years ago, is drawing up a strategy for sports development over the next 20 years. "We are looking for more democracy in sport, particularly in its management and promotion." Mr. Ersbedat says, adding: "Sport cannot be run on a political basis." He wants to see the level of sport raised to Olympic standards wherever possible. A Jordanian won a bronze

medal at the Barcelona

Olympics in tae kwon do. Others have done well in equestrian sports and fencing.

"We are also trying to institutionalize social work and assistance with the private sector, which has to share some of the economic burden," says Dr. Al-Mashakbah. There are now 625 voluntary societies in the country, 250 of them in Amman, which raise funds from the public and dispense food and cash to the needy. They also help with training and rehabilitation programs in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Develop-

Caring for the handicapped is another objective of his ministry. By law, companies must pro-

vide a certain number of workplaces that are suitable for handicapped people. Special institutions are being built where the handicapped can he

ing cardiovascular sur-

gery and liver and kid-

ney transplants, are all

carried out by Jordanian

medical staff.

trained in various skills. Only about 5 percent of the country's handicapped people are now able to benefit from the new programs. "But we hope to include at least 50 percent of them between oow and the next five years," says Dr. Al-Mashakbah. He sees Jordan becoming a role model for other Arab nations, and he receives many official delegations from countries like Egypt, the Sudan, Lebanon and Oman, which want to follow Jordan's lead in caring for the oeedy and handi-

now has more than one million inhabitants. The municipality had limited financial resources to cope with the rapid increase in population and expansion of the city. Nevertheless, in spite of the strains and stresses caused by the rise in population and lack of adequate economic support, the municipality has managed to provide sufficient infrastructure and services to meet demand. Particular attention has been paid to the local environment, and Amman has distinguished itself among the world's capitals by becoming one of the cleanest

GREATER AMMAN

MUNICIPALITY

Jordan, has grown steadily during the past 40

years. Until the 1950's, the population stood

at around 100,000 persons but an influx of

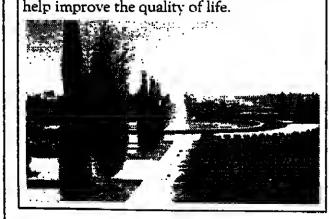
population growth, and Greater Amman

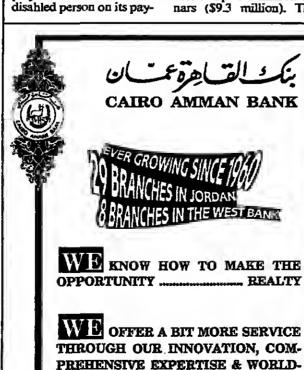
forced migrants has led to a surge in

The population of Amman, the capital of

Amman has been transformed into a thoroughly modern city with a wide range of daily services and facilities, both new and traditional, to meet the needs of its citizens.

It provides all kinds of social amenities public libraries, children's clubs and gardens which can be found throughout the city. The municipality has also helped foster a variety of cultural and artistic activities to





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Making the Region Safe for the Oryx

Dana village sits astride a high plateau among the mountains of the Sharaa just to the south of the Dead Sea. It is a naturally fortified hilltop site that has been inhabited since 4000 B.C.

Deep gorges and canyons plunge into the deep, dark cool below. Ibex, mountain gazelle, badgers, striped hyenas, jackals and wolves live among the scrub, shrubs and trees scattered around the rocky land-

The protection and restoration of Dana and its surrounding wildlife and flora is one of the most exciting projects being carried out by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. The village itself, with

its zigzag alleys, little courtyard houses with stone arches and flat roofs, has changed little since the last century. At present, the inhabitants are mostly clans from the Hebron tribe, Al'Ata'ata, who settled in the area in Ottoman times.

The Dana village and reserve lie in one of the most beautiful parts of the country. To the north is the Edomite site of Buseira, to the South Petra and the Crusader castle at Shobak. At the western end of the wadi

Dana is the third century B.C. copper mine once worked by the Ro-

Dana was chosen as a wildlife reserve by the RSCN and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature as the result of a joint study in 1976. The RSCN has already established a dozen wildlife reserves and nation-

Reserves cover 4% of the land area

al parks, which cover about 4 percent of the total land area of Jordan. It also has a program to reintroduce and increase some of the indigenous mammals and protect their natural habitats.

"We have been pio-

neers among the Arab states for the conservation of nature," says Maher Z. Abu Jafar, general director of the RSCN. One of the most successful projects involved the Arabian oryx, which became extinct in the wild at the turn of the century. New stock was introduced in 1979, when four males were brought over from the San Diego Zoo in the United States; they were later joined by four fe-

"Now we have about 135 animals, with one of the highest breeding ratios in the world, at the Shaumari Reserve," says Mr. Jafar. As a result, Jordan has been able to send four oryx to Oman and eight to Saudi Arabia to help re-establish the animals there.

MIS

O says that the big suc-cesses in China are not designer fragrances, but Proctor & Gamble's Head & Shoulders anti-dandruff shampoo. Even if Louis Vuitton

shampoo. Even if Louis Vuitton has a boutique in Beijing, the local clientele is looking for fashion at 500 yuan (\$35) and "the big brand name is a long way off."

She sees little real punchasing power and a market supplied almost entirely by China itself. This is preved by the clothes in Huaihai is proved by the clothes in Huaihai

In Fast-Changing Society Ln - the former Avenue Joffre cheongsams — that seductive mar-nage of Eastern and Western fash-ton that developed in the 1920s. She sees them worn now as touris-self at around 600 yuan, the pleated skirts from 1220 yuan. High fashion

A cross-section of the fashion scene in Shanghai's streets

Yuppie Shanghai

Shows Old Flair

Chinese Crowd the Stores

Continued from Page 1

tic folklore mainly by hotel wait-

reputation and a global business, that metaphor is especially apposite. She has set up a factory in

Guangdong Province and is look-

ing for a joint venture — the only sure way in — but research has

proved that potential clients are

not yet ready for her imaginative

urbane, and it has resumed its urge

to he a commercial capital." she

said. But the people have never had anything and when they buy a handbag, it is not because of the

styling but because it is leather. So first they want gold and then they

Shanghai has always been more

designs and unusual mixes of semi-

precious stones.

bright modern doubes

visible in the major Chinese cities open to commerce.

receives: Dickson Poor, of Hoog Kong's receives having sends company has aireary ed with record lighton s new from He a killing to be made. But how to get the chind and get it right, in the criminshed 1.1. Decision Shopping fashion equivalent of the California Gold Rush?

Shanghaj in September, He is convinced that Chinese consumers are For Kai-Yin Lo, a Hong Kong based jeweler with an international

ready for luxury products.

"In any developing country people go through a period of substantial increase in income — and as

long as that is so people become more status-conscious," he says. "Luxury products offer an individ-Ma Yun Fang, an adviser on Shanghai's trade development, says that the aspirations of consumers

are now in a third phase. Ten years ago, the three things everyone wanted were a watch, a bicycle and a sewing machine." she said. "Then it was things for the home: a washing machine, television and a refrigerator. Now it is a camera and clothes. The young generation is very fashion con-scious and the name brands are

very important."
Hong Kong accounts for 35.1
percent of China's total trade, according to the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. But the brands that have made it in China are not those you might know: Crocodile sportswear (a Lacoste look-alike), Goldlion and Gior-dano, whose three stores in Guangzhou and one in Shenzhen together average sales of \$3.9 mil-







it that one Giordano store sold its entire stock in a day. In March, the 100 percent in the last year.

company announced that overall profit rose 35 percent; but at the same time it had a loss on its China operations of 10.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$1.35 million).

People here ask whether Levi's much-publicized pullout from Chi-na on humanitarian grounds was not more about weak sales, high this pioneer territory.

ARY WONG, assistant director of the Trade Development Council and a China market expert for 14 years, says that fashion in China has taken off in the six major cities open to commerce and capitalism, which in-clude Beijing Guangzhou and Shanghai, where the leading de-partment store bad a record 300,000 customers on Jan. 17, 1993, just before the Chinese New Year. Traffic in some stores is so heavy that potential clients have to fight to the counters and trained sales-

in China than Louis Vuitton."

structure; the low standard of local

women have had raises of almost

The consumer market is pretty green — the one thing they can go by is price, she says to explain the sales of huxury products. "But brand-consciousness is very local-ized and Goldlion is more famous

Wong lectures and advises on the intricacies of entering the Chinese market through joint ventures and explains the realities behind the current boom: the lack of infraprices at a low level; the possibility of promoting products via Hong Kong television. (Satellite dishes are widely available in China.)

Wong does not believe that the Chinese government will, or could, damp consumer demand. "Is it reversible?" she asks. "One thing we have realized in Guangdong is that once you have a so-phisticated consumer, you cannot

Donna Karan to Open in China

International Herald Tribune ONG KONG - Doma Karan will become the first ONG KONG — Donna Karan will become the first American designer to open a fashion store in China. A shop in Shenzhen, the special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong, will open in September. Plans were finalized during Karan's visit to Hong Kong last week. The store, in conjunction with Joyce of Hong Kong, will sell DKNY (Donna Karan New York) the designer's lower-priced sportswear line.

"Our outlook on China is that it is a huge potential market," said

Steve Ruzow, president and chief operating officer of Donna Karan, reached by telephone in New York. "But this is a one-store deal. We have not clearly defined our strategy and I would think a lot harder

have not clearly defined our strategy and I would think a lot harder about selling in Peking or Shanghai."

Joyce is the premier luxury retailer in Southeast Asia with 24 boutiques in Hong Kong and a Joyce same slated for Taipei in September.

"Greater China is the next step," says Roberto Dominici, managing director of Joyce, which has had a major success with DKNY in Hong Kong. "Joyce has had a very patient approach to China. We are not cautious but we like to so into China starting with people we are not cautious, but we like to go into China starting with people we are familiar with."

products in state-owned depart- reverse the irend. China has a vast ment stores; an average price of rural population. In the key cities, just 200 yuan to 300 yuan per pur- inflation is at 9 percent and may chase and the importance of setting even go into double digits, but that is acceptable during a fast-growing period. The whole system is croding and China will be different in

one year - every day is different. Although she believes that the luxury market may eventually be in Beijing, the seat of government, Wong describes Shanghai as a "bubbly" city, where the Trade De-velopment Council will hold a fash-

ion fair in August.
Antonio Maria Martini, a Hong Kong-based designer who has a Shanghai store for Italian labels, is bullish about the city's prospects. "Shanghai belonged to us — the French, the Italians, the Europeans," he said. "For sure we can make it the capital of fashion in

Asia. In not even 10 years, but in five or seven, Shanghai will be the heart of everything." SPRING SUMMER COLLECTION

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Marie-Martine

8, rue de Sèvres,



International Herald Tribun Tuesday, May 25, 1993

Beijing's New Look: Tiny Fashion Plates

ELITNG - You see them in the streets of the capital, girls age 3 or 4, dressed in frilled skirts as suff as crispy noodles, fancy shoes, a bow in the hair and rouge and lipstick on their faces. Boys 100 get royal treatment, wearing rompers. shorts and knickers suits, often with matching cap, that are a hybrid of the sailor suits nice little boys suffered a century ago. In the parks on weekends or taking a stroll in the Forbidden City.

children are dressed up as they bave not been in the West since society gave up on Sunday Best. This is a watershed moment. The regulation jacket and pants in drab colors petered out in the cities 10 years ago, making today's young adults the last to have been brought up in uniform clothes. Now they are becoming parents, and they are not about to put their offspring in faded jeans and scruffy T-shirts, but instead want everything as new, shiny and fancy as possible.

Children's wear is big business here. So big, that at Beijing's fashion fair, a representative of Pierre Cardin's children's wear, manufactured in the southern city of Guangzhou, said that the production unit can barely keep up with demand. In street markets the frilled dresses are strung on local stalls and sold for 50 yuan (less than \$10). The prices of children's clothes in Beijing stores suggest that the pageda roof is the limit

that the pagoda roof is the limit.

The Hong Kong architect Arthur Kwok and his wife, Linda, spotted the potential for children's wear in China and set up a joint venture, which opened in December 1992, a children's shopping center within the main department store in Wuhan.

"We are very optimistic — we feel it's going to be a great success," says Linda Kwok. "Chinese people put great emphasis on material things because they were deprived for so long. And there are six adults — two parents and four grandparents —doting on one child."

Vivian Chow, a Hong Kong resident with a bome in Shanghai, thinks—the West is ignorant about today's urban Chinese—society—When her Spatishet the test company company. When her Spotlight theater company opened "Extremities," a play with a rape scene, in Shanghai last week, she found that the Kids

"The Americans talk about Chinese child labor, but we are talking here about spoiled kids," she says. "Children's fashion could be very big bere - everyone is prepared to spend anything on them."

Suzy Menkes



People at the top read the Trib.

Herald Eribune.

CHESS

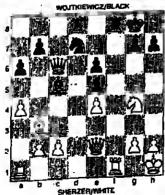
Hong Kong fashion folklore has

lion a month.

By Robert Byrne A N example of an opponent's counterplay exceeding expectations, thus ruining the strategy, is illustrated by the game between Alex Sherzer, an American international master, and Alexander Wojtkiewicz, champion of Poland, in Round 1 of the Hudson Internation! Tournament at the Pace University Campus Center in Pleasant-

The value of 6 f4 against the Najdorf Sicilian is still undetided: il is less adventurous than 6 Bg5. but more aggressive than 6 Be2. After 6 ... e5 7 Nf3 Nbd7, White is not advised to rush into 8 Bc4 b5 9 Bd5 Rh8 10 Ng5 because 10 ... Nd5 11 Qd5 Qe7 12 a3 Bb7 13 Qd1 h6 14 Nf3 Nf6 15 O-O Qc7 yields Black a nice position. Also, after 8 a4 Be7, 9 Bd3 is of

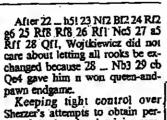
doubtful merit because of 9
...Qa5!? 10 Qe2 (10 O-O? Qe5 picks
up the loose bishop1 b5 11 Bb3 Bb7
12 O-O b4 13 Nd5 Nd5 14 ed Bd5
15 fe de 16 Ne5 Bb3 17 Nd7 Be6 18 Nes Qc5 19 Khi O-O with a superior two-bishop game for Black. single white pawn, while, in an engame, the three white queenside pawns would produce a decisive passed pawn. But Wortkiewicz based or resolve the game single white pawn, while, in an engame, the three white queenside pawns would produce a decisive passed pawn. But Wortkiewicz based pawn. But Wortkiewicz base passed pawn. But Wojtkiewicz positions after 20 Ng42! Nd7 2! found it easy to put obstacles in the



way: his doubled pawns controlled important center squares, limiting the activity of the white minor pieces; two of these squares, 14 and d4, could be used for rook outposts in the half-open files; two other squares controlled by black pawns, f5 and d5, denied the white knight passible entirets; the white knight passible entirets; the white knight

Position after 22 Bb3

possible outposts; the white knight was unstably posted at c3 because of the possible attack with ... Rb4. Sherzer should probably have

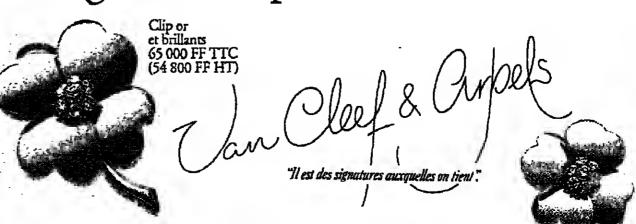


Keeping tight control over Sherzer's attempts to obtain perpetual check and maintaining careful protection of his pawns, Wojtkiewicz marched his king up to help with the advance of the passed e5 pawn. Sherzer could not play 44 Qf3 Kd4 45 Qg4 e4 46 Qg5 Qb5! 47 Qb5 ab 48 g4 hg 49 h4 Kd3 50 h5 c3 51 b6 c2 52 Ke1 g2.

After 50 ... Qd2, Sherzer gave up without going through 51 Kg1 Qe1 52 Kg2 Qg3 53 Kh1 Qf3.

SICTLIAN DEPENSE SICILIAN DEFENSE
Black Water
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Van Cleef & Arpels signent vos plus beaux Anniversaires





HANAE MORL FESHION DESIGNER

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Apple Computer and IBM, will announce here Tuesday that three Japanese electronics giants have joined it in its quest to create a standard for computers that can display video images and reproduce music and voices. Toshiba Corp, will be charter members, along with Apple and International Business Machines Corp., of an alliance to use ScriptX, Kaleida's computer language for the creation and playback of so-called multimedia programs. Also joining is Creative Technology Ltd., a Singapore company known for its Sound Blaster circuit board that allows personal computers to reproduce sounds. ScriptX is being pushed as a standard for multimedia computers and consumer devices, particularly those that store their programs on CD-ROMs, a variation of the audio compact disk. But many leading companies, including Sony Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Philips Electronics NV, have not yet signed up to use ScriptX. Multimedia has become the great hope for new growth of both the personal-computer and consumer-electronics industries. Companies are hoping to attract consumers with such ap-plications as electronic encyclopedias that display video images as well as text, and video

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Apple, IBM Join Japanese For Multimedia Standard games which use movie footage of real actors instead of cartoon-like graphics.

Right now there are many incompatible CD TOKYO - Kalcida Labs, a joint venture of ROM systems so that, for instance, a CD-ROM made for an Apple Macintosh cannot be played on an IBM PC. The fragmentation has slowed growth of the market because software companies have been reluctant to invest much in developing programs that can play on machines Hitachi Ltd., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and of only a single manufacturer.

"Putting one million to two million dollars into building a great CD-ROM title has essentially been impossible," said Nat Goldhaber, president and chief executive of Kaleida.

But if a program is written using ScriptX, it will be playable on any machine adhering to the proposed standard, Mr. Goldhaber said.

Mr. Goldhaber said that ScriptX would be

ready for shipment to manufacturers in the first quarter of 1994 and that there could be as many as 5 million machines using the standard by Christmas of 1994. But Tuesday's announcement makes clear that

Kaleida still has far to go to win acceptance. A drawback of the product is that use of the intermediary software slows down the execu tion of programs, which might make ScriptX inappropriate for video games and other programs that require speed. Another drawback is that ScriptX works best on relatively expensive

machines with powerful microprocessors, such as the Intel 486 or Motorola 68040.

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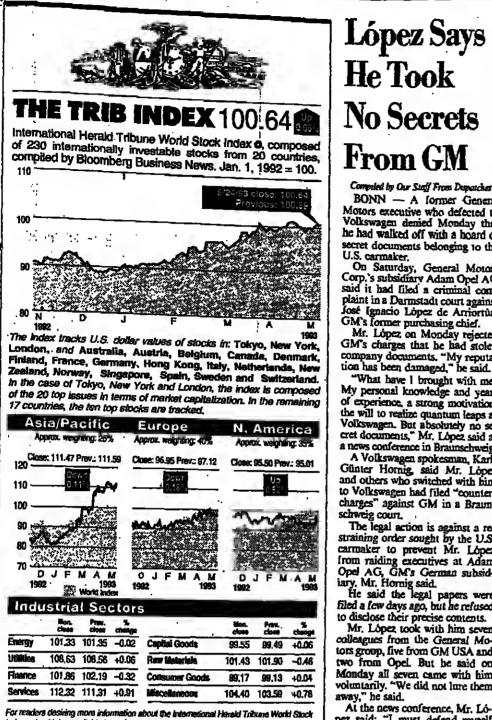
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ETRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, May 25, 1993



López Says He Took No Secrets From GM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche BONN - A former General Motors executive who defected to Volkswagen denied Monday that he had walked off with a heard of secret documents belonging to the U.S. carmaker.

On Saturday, General Motors Corp.'s subsidiary Adam Opel AG said it had filed a criminal complaint in a Darmstadt court against José Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, GM's former purchasing chief.

Mr. Lopez on Monday rejected GM's charges that he had stolen

company documents. "My reputa-tion has been damaged." he said. What have I brought with me? My personal knowledge and years of experience, a strong motivation, the will to realize quantum leaps at Volkswagen. But absolutely no se-

cret documents," Mr. Lopez said at a news conference in Braunschweig. A Volkswagen spokesman, Karl-Günter Hornig, said Mr. Löpez and others who switched with him to Volkswagen had filed "countercharges" against GM in a Braun-

schweig court.
The legal action is against a restraining order sought by the U.S. carmaker to prevent Mr. Lopez from raiding executives at Adam Opel AG, GM's German subsid-

iary. Mr. Hornig said.
He said the legal papers were filed a few days ago, but he refused to disclose their precise contents. Mr. Lopez took with him seven colleagues from the General Motors group, five from GM USA and two from Opel. But he said on Monday all seven came with him voluntarily. We did not lure them away," he said.

pez said: "I must defend myself decisively here and now against

See LOPEZ, Page 21

A Troubled Dutch Sea

Gas Riches Versus Environmental Wealth

By Jon Henley Special to the Herold Tribune AMSTERDAM - Sheltered behind a necklace of islands off the Dutch coast is one of the North Sea's last remaining environmental assets; an unspoiled region of shallow waters and wide mud flats rich in plant, fish and bird life.

But the Wadden Sea conceals more controversial riches; An estimated 30 billion guilders (\$16.5 billion) worth of natural gas. As a 10-year ban on energy

production in the region nears its end in January, environmentalists are squaring off against the world's major oil companies in a bitter fight about the future of the voluntary moratorium.

The outcome may set a precedent in Europe's ecology versuseconomics debate. The Netherlands aims to lead Western Europe in environmental awareness, but it also is its largest producer of natural gas.
Oil companies have held con-

cessions in the region since the mid-1960s. They have largely reframed from using them since 1983, when they signed a pledge to not produce for 10 years. Royal Dutch/Shell and Esso, which run a joint venture, Total Compagnie Française des Petroles. Ell and Mobil Corp. say the Wadden Sea contains up to 130

nior EC official said Monday.

Economic Affairs Commissioner

Henning Christophersen said, Even if we see a continued fall in

unemployment curve to turn until 1995 or 1996."

Mr. Christophersen, a Dane,

who is vice president of the EC

Mandag Morgen.

Moving 110 monshore __offshore Offshore Netherlands annual natural gas production, in billions of cubic meters. 50 40-30-NETHERLANDS 20-

hillion cubic meters (4.59 trillion cubic lect) of gas.
"We shouldn't be surprised if

that turns out to he far, far more," said Frank Duut, spokesman for the Shell/Esso joint venture Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij, known as NAM. The Dutch government, which must decide on Wadden Sea

drilling by the end of the sum-

pean Community has little hope of growth in 1994.

"But it is not yet possible to see

reversing rising unemployment. But it is not yet possible to see currently more than 17 million and any clear signs that we are heading growing, until 1995 or 1996, a se-toward positive growth in 1994.

Henning Christophersen said, general easing of fiscal policy in the "Even if we see a continued fall in Community was the right way to EC interest rates, industry will spur growth and create jobs. "In probably forms on annual and annual ann

probably focus on consolidation, countries like Britain and Italy

meaning that we do not expect the there is no room for a further eas-

Commission, was speaking at a ther this year, by between 1.5 per-

seminar in Copenhagen arranged cent and 2 percent by the Danish financial newsletter "I believe we wi

mer, is hy no means a disinterested party. It earned about 10 billion guilders from Dutch gas sales in 1992. In addition, it stands to earn directly from the Wadden Sea through its own energy production company, Ener-gic Bebeer Nederland or EBN.

Economic Affairs Minister

See WADDEN, Page 20

an expected upturn in husiness and

cast of 2.5 percent by about a per-

declining expectations for 1993.

The EC has announced a 35 hil-

pected, he said.

Paris to Fund Jobs Plan With **Massive Loan**

Compiled in Our Stati From Dispatches PARIS - The French government announced Monday a masave, 40 billion franc (\$7.25 billion) borrowing to finance measures 10 help cut the country's unemployment currently running at more than a 10 percent rate.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting of 19 ministers led by Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery said that he hoped the jumbo loan would enable the government to improve measures for combatting unemployment in the next few

months." The state-owned television station France-2 said the bond would be convertible into shares in newly privatized companies. Officials said the bond issue was necessary because proceeds from the privatizations, which are reportedly to include the carmaker Renault and Air France, would not start flowing until later this year,

Philippe Auberger, secretary to the National Assembly's finance committee, said at a news conference that he expected the government to adopt several amendments to the 1993 hudget proposed by the committee, designed to hold down unemployment increase training and assist the construction sector. These include a measure to provide EC Unemployment Seen Rising tax credits for companies for all new apprentices taken on, Mr. Auberger said. Currently only net new apprenticeships are eligible for tax Remers

COPENHAGEN — The Euroty in 1993, with hopes for positive eled by declining interest rates and

The loan was announced as France cut interest rates for the seventh time in six weeks.

consumer confidence, said an official who spoke on condition of an analymity. But those hopes are being Traders said the rate cuts were timed to take advantage of the scaled back because the downturn strong franc, but also underlined the authorities' gathering baste to in Germany has turned out to be haul the economy out of recession.

The Bank of France cut its intermuch deeper and longer than ex-

"They have fallen off a cliff." he said. The commission probably will vention rate, which sets the floor for wholesale bank rates, to 7.50 percent lower its current 1994 growth forefrom 7.75 percent. It also lowered its five-to-10 day rate, which acts as an centage point when it issues revised figures next month, the official interest-rate ceiling, by a quarterpoint to 8.50 percent. said. That would be in bne with

Three-month bank rates have fallen to 7.25 percent from 10.5 percent on March 29, when Mr. Balladur, a lion European Currency Unit (\$42 conservative, took power. French billion) plan to boost faltering ecothree-month rates are now an eighth Confirming an earlier EC statement, be said the commission expected zero or below-zero overall

The only uncertainty nomic growth and reverse the rise of a point below German threeis over the pace of the fall, he said.

Officially, the commission is still one of the bloc's biggest problems.

officially, the commission is still one of the bloc's biggest problems.

um for putting their savings into France, where inflation is lower. At the same time, the franc has recovered powerfully from speculative attacks on it early in the year, It hit a six month high of 3.3665 to the Deutsche mark on Monday. Separately, Norway also cut in-terest rates for the 12th time this

year, citing the recent downward See FRANCE, Page 18

Central Bank Sued Over BCCI's Fall

LONDON - The accounting firm Touche Ross, liquidator of Bank of Credit & Commerce International, said Monday it had started legal action against the Bank of England on behalf of some of the depositors.

"The depositors' writ against the Bank of England has been issued on behalf of a small number of depositors," Touche Ross said. BCC1 was closed by worldwide regulators on July 5, 1991 after allegations of massive fraud.

The start of proceedings was announced before a first meeting of BCCI worldwide creditors in London on Thursday.

"We believ we have a com-plete defense," the Bank of England said. The British central hank has always mainained that it acted as soon as it had evidence against BCCI.

Britain's official inquiry into the BCC1 closure found the Bank of England had not fully used its regulatory powers in supervising the bank. Keith Vaz, a member of

Parliament who has championed the creditors' cause, welcomed the legal action, calling it "the most significant act taken by the liquidators in the

Thinking Ahead

Presidents Go Wrong on Japan

Clinton is stressing

exclusion of all else.

trade to the

O International Hareld Tribune

Index, e booklet is available live of charge by writing to Trib links, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Novilty Codex, Franco.

By Reginald Dake

International Harald Tribute

ASHINGTON — Almost embelieved ability. Bill Clinton is falling into the same trap that ensured George Bush on his disastrous election-year trip to Tokyo to demand "jobs, jobs, jobs, jobs, for American workers, the low point of his presidency, with demands for "managed" trade, Mr. Clinton is leader's denoted to resist the diamantling of trade distorting European Community policies, particularly in agriculture, at a time when Washington says it wants a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round.

By clumbily putting pressure on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa he is strengthening the Japanese leader's domestic political support, allowing him better to resist that pressure.

He is denoted in France to resist the diamantling of trade distorting European Community policies, particularly in agriculture, at a time when Washington says it wants a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round.

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By clumbily putting pressure on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa he is strengthening the Japanese leader's domestic political support, allowing him better to resist that of the distorting European Community policies, particularly in agriculture, at a time when Washington says it wants a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round.

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By clumbily putting pressure on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa he is strengt

with demands for "managed" trade, Mr. Clinton is doing just what Mr. Bush was rightly lambasted for doing early in 1992 — narrowing the U.S.-Japan relationship to the single issue of commerce. Mr. Bush made that mistake, against his own

better judgment, in the false belief that it would help get him re-elected. Mr. Clinton is making it because he naively thinks that in the post-Cold War era he can neglect broader strategic issues in dealing with Japan and focus on economics alone. Unfortunately, Mr. Clinton's error is likely to be

much more costly for everyone else. If he goes ahead with de-mands for numerical targets for Japanese trade, he risks sabotaging the free-market princi-ples that have generated un-precedented world prosperity in the half-century since World

But that's not all. Among the astonishing contradictions of Mr. Clinton's approach: · He is allowing the Japanese to pose as the champions of free trade, for the first time ever. He is on the verge of taking a big step toward
Communist style trade quotas while urging Russia

to open its economy to market forces. He is antagonizing Japan at the same time as he is asking it to dig deep into its pockets to help Russia — a request Tokyo already deeply resents. He is jeopardizing the success of July's economic summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial powers in Tokyo, although his adminis-

tration says it wants to reinvigorate G-7 cooperation under American leadership. He is risking a split with free-trading allies in the Group of Seven, notably Germany, Britain and

Canada, who for the first time ever are inclined to side with Japan against the United States on a

By his example, he is encouraging protection-

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ist forces in France to resist the dismantling of

him better to resist that pressure.

• He is denying the U.S. economy the benefits of open competition when it should be restructuring to meet the challenges of the North American Free Trade Area, which he supports, and turn the

tables on Japan in the 21st century.

Even more astonishingly, the administration does not seem to have thought through what it will do if, as is to be hoped and expected, Japan rejects its demands. And it is asking Japan to rig the system against itself at a time when, as the Japa-nese are the first to point out, Japanese industry is becoming both less competitive and more subject to such Western-style pressures as demands from consumers,

shareholders and organized la-Of course Japan is not per-fect, it still restricts access to its market for goods and invest-ment, and it should be reflating faster - the best way of easing its trade surplus. But on managed trade Japan is

Mr. Clinton should instead be devoting his energy to encouraging Americans to save more and spend less, and to real, long-term reductions in the U.S. budget deficit. Particularly at a time of inter-national recession, he should be thinking up ways to combat protectionism, not encourage it.

right and Mr. Clinton is wrong.

More fundamentally, Mr. Clinton should be More fundamentally, Mr. Clinton should be concentrating on how to create a new, more equal strategic partnership with Japan at a time when Asia is gaining economic and political clout and China is heading toward superpower status. He should be preparing for the day when the Japanese will no longer be the sole representatives of Asia at the world's top table but will still be natural allies of the West if they are correctly treated. of the West if they are correctly treated.

Even though he blundered in Tokyo, George Bush basically understood that.

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Soviet Industry Dons Civvies

Mr. Christophersen said.

ing of fiscal policy," he said.

Mr. Christophersen said the Community expected short-term

German interest rates to fall fur-

"I believe we will see a general further decline in short rates in Eu-

He was critical of the idea that a

Military Suppliers Now Making Fridges, Fishing Poles

International Herold Tribune
BIRMINGHAM, England lakow Stekol, deputy chief engineer at the Moscow Plant for Electromechanical Apparatus, was promoting his newest product, the

"Pinguin" bome ice-cream maker.
"We used to make gyroscopes for rockets and spacecraft," he said.
"Now we make different stuff."

Mr. Stekol's appliance went on display Monday at a trade show here called "Conversion '93." The focus of the show is the sometimes-surprising new uses to which the former Soviet republics are trying to put the remnants of the country's vast military-industrial complex. Boris Pankin, Russia's ambassa

dor to Britain, billed the show a display of "technologies developed hy the notorious defense industry and hidden from the world for

In the cavernous Hall No. 6 of Birmingham's National Exhibition Center here, the emphasis was overwhelmingly on butter, not guns. The rows of refrigerator-freezers and hi-tech fire exinguishers spoke of an industry beading for the consumer market at a gallop.

Over at the Atomic Energy

stand, Leonid Kuznetsov, director of the Ural Electromechanical

Yes

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Sources: Reuters, Bloombery, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokya, Commerzbank, Greenwell Montagu, Credil Lypnous.

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May 24

ECU

79274 7 - 7 - Plant, was happily talking up his aviation industry stand. Only the group's ability to churn out com-oddly nerodynamic contour of its pact disks at prices that undercut sleek white hull and the fact that it is

we hope to transform production of our plant from weapons to newer products."

One of the more explained examples.

The equipment intended for making missiles and airplanes is not very intensively used right now." explained Vladimir Emergence of the more explained vladimir Emergence. neer said, "Times are difficult and

over the the other exhibits at the

those in the West by a third Pointing to a display including such usure as "Slavonic Farewell" and the identity of its manufacturer. It is "Masterpieces of Russian Orthodox Music," the 55-year-old engi-

newer products."

One of the most striking examples tyanov, director of the Tupolev Detyanov, director of the Tupolev Detyanov. of that transformation was the exhibition's literal centerpiece, a 5.2 meter (17 foot) sailboat that towered See PEACE, Page 19



PUBLIC COMPETITION FOR PREDUALIFICATION OF CONSULTING FIRMS TO CARRY OUT THE STUDIES, "REGIONAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEROCEANIC REGION" AND "CENERAL PLAN FOR USE, CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANAL AREA".

An invitation is hereby extended to national and foreign consulting firms, of member countries of the inter-American Development Bank (IOB), interested in participating to the Prequalification competition, to submit the information that evidences their technical, administrative and examinise capacity for the preparation that the RECIONAL PLAN and the GENERAL PLAN, as defined by Law No. 5 of February 25, 1993, "By which the INTEROCEANIC REGION AUTHORITY of Panama is created and the measures on the Reverted Areas are adopted."

The firms must be qualified to the fields of economic analysis, regional plannin natural resources numericand, when land use planning, development of maritime at port related activities, engineering, programming, infrastructure investment development evaluation of military installations for their use, real estate appraisal and related shifts. The interested firsts may obtain the document containing the Bases for Prepalitication and its Addendam No. 1 in the offices of the Interoceanic Region Authority, located in the building at No. 726-A, Calle Balboa, Corregimicated de Ancion, Panema Cray, after 9:00 a.m. on May 7, 1993. This Base Document will rost B./10.00 (Ten Balboas and 60/100).

The information respected must be submitted no later than 10:00 a.m., June 22, 1993, at the above-mentioned office.

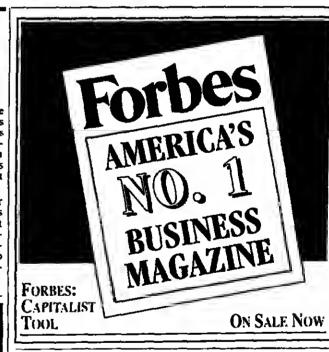
The Covernment of Panama shall be under no obligation to give any explanation for the exclusion of any firm in the list of preselveted firms, shall not delray any cost incurred by the interested firms in submitting the information, and it reserves the right to const, cancel or declare this invitation void. INTEROCEANIC REGION AUTHORITY

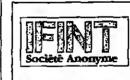
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Messrs. Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday el 69 toule d'Esch in Luxembourg the

Annual Shareholders' General Meeting

with the following agende Directors' Report.
 Statutory Auditors' Report.

3. Approval of the Consolidated and Parent Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1992. 4. Appropriation of 1992 net income.

 Discharge of Directors and Statutory Auditors.
 Directors' and Statutory Auditors' less for the year ended December 31, 1992.

7. Election of the members of the Board of Cirectors and

Statutory Auditors. 8. Authorization of the Board of Directors to repurchose

In order to be able to attend the meeting , holders of bearer shares will have to deposh their bearer shares five class days before the date of the meeting, at the Registered Office of the company or with one of the following banks:

in Lunambourg: Banque internationale à Luxambourg:

in flaty: all the leading banks; In Switzerland: Crédii Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;

in France: Lazard Freres & Cie.; in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerchank:

in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg and Co., Lazard Brothers and Co.; in the Netherlands: Amelerdam-Rotterdam Bank; in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambers. Holders of regretered charge will have to inform the Company within the same

The chareholders are requested to comply with eracle 20 of the articles of

Shareholders may, on end efter May 25, 1963, inspect at the registored office

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MARKET DIARY

Advance by Bonds **Bolsters Blue Chips**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Blue-chip stocks rose Monday, boosted by gains in bond prices, but the broader market was undercut by weakness in consumer product stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 14.95 higher at 3,507.78, but declining issues on the New

N.Y. Stocks

York Stock Exchange led, advancers by an 8-to-7 margin.

Trading on the Big Board was a relatively light 196.7 million shares.

The key 30-year bond ended 15/32 point higher, with the underlying yield falling below the psychologically important 7 percent level, to 6.997 percent.

Stock-market sentiment was also supported by a big decline in gold prices, which helps to reduce inflation fears and the possible risk of a tighter monetary policy.

The drop in gold and a similar drop in the Commodity Research Bureau index may diminish the chances the Federal Reserve would mise short-term interest rates to fight price pressures, analysts said. Gold futures for June delivery ended \$3.70 lower at \$374.2 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange on Monday and the CRB index ended 2.28 lower at 209.28.

Inflation fears have been "overblown," and the market saw some relief from the slide in gold, said, Jack Shaughnessy, director of research at Advest Inc.

Consumer-product stocks were

(Continued from first finance page) trend in European rates. The Bank of Norway cut the key overnight lending rate to 7.50 percent. from

Analysts predicted that the French government bond, expected to carry a coupon of around 7 per-

Foreign Exchange

cent, would be tailored for private investors and probably carry a fiscal incentive designed to draw funds currently invested in money. funds currently invested in moneymarket instruments.

They said that the rate cuts and the extra spending on jobless-ness — underscored the government's nervousness about the depth of the current economic

slump.
"It seems the government has started to panic somewhat about the recession," said Philippe Brossard at Credit Lyonnais. He said the government was anxious to

push interest rates much lower to help struggling industry. Mr. Balladur's plans to an-nounce a new round of job stimulanounce a new round of job stimulation measures on Tuesday — just two weeks after a mini-budget — look like a jittery reaction to a recent wave of abrunt and widely cent wave of abrupt and widely

led lower amid weakness in shares of Kellogg Co. and General Mills Inc. Kellogg, the world's top pro-ducer of ready-to-eat cereals, said it expected second-quarter net incents a share of a year ago.

and closes some restaurants.

Although the drop in gold prices helped general sentiment, it burt gold-mining stocks. Ecbo Bay Mines closed 1/2 lower at 11% and

A Microsoft Corp. co-founder. Paul Allen, who has said in SEC filings that he may seek to buy America Online Inc., an electronic provider of news, games and other services, filed to sell 1.3 million shares of Microsoft, America Online closed up 214 at 3615 after

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

FRANCE: Huge Loan Planned

Brossard said.

for which figures were available.
On the currency markets Monday, the franc remained firm against the mark, but it nonetheless fell against the dollar, which was boosted by speculation that the Federal Reserve may be contemplating a rise in interest rates. In

francs from 5.473 francs Friday.
The U.S. currency advanced more than a pfennig to 1.6368 DM from 1.6255 DM, to 110.65 yen from 110.30, and to 1.4696 Swiss francs from 1.4681.

(Reuters, AFX, AFP, Bloomberg)

come to be 10 percent below the 68

General Mills said it expected to take a fourth-quarter charge of 28 cents to 30 cents a share as it speeds up restructuring at its consumerfoods manufacturing operations

Kellogg's stock closed down 24/ at 53%; General Mills fell 2 to 67%; Procter & Gamble's stock closed

Newmont Mining Co. fell 1% to

Amgen Inc. was lowered to "source of funds" from "neutral" by Hambrecht & Quist's biotechnology analyst on concern about slowing growth in sales of Neupo-gen, a drug designed to boost the immune systems of patients undergoing chemotherapy. The stock closed dowo 24 at 364.

jumping 4½ points Friday.

publicized industrial layoffs, Mr. The government is predicting France's gross domestic product will shrink by 0.4 percent this year.

after weak 1.1 percent growth in 1992. Unemployment already stood at 3,07 million people, or 10.7 percent of the work force, at the end of March and the government expects it to rise by 150,000 to 200,000 by the end of this year.

on-year in March, the latest month

New York, the dollar rose to 5.516

Dow Jones Averages EUROPEAN FUTURES Low Last Chi.

The Dow Daily chairus of the Dow Jones Hithistral average 1809 Standard & Poor's Indexes High Law Close Citye 719.73 715.76 717.41 + 3.02 386.42 385.24 387.65 - 4.22 186.35 145.45 164.19 + 8.34 4.24 42.15 42.25 + 8.07 48.44 42.55 44.80 - 2.16 48.47 412.35 415.81 + 3.37 **NYSE Indexes**

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NASDAQ Diary

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Clinton Calls for Revamp of Airlines

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Reviving the U.S. aviation industry is a key to rebuilding the U.S. economy, President Bill Clinton said Monday at the opening of a special commission studying the ills of U.S. airlines.

"I think there is a real consensus in America that the people who make airlines and equipment and the people who run our airlines are critical to our economic future," Mr. Clinton said. "It's a big part of our trade surplus. There are millions of people whose jobs depend on it."

Mr. Clinton told the first meeting of the newly created National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry that the panel could play an important role in helping to revitalize the U.S. economy. The panel's mission is to study the staggering losses of U.S.

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economy. The panel's mission is to study the staggering losses of U.S. airlines that have led to delays in aircraft orders, hitting aircraft makers such as Boeing, which announced 28,000 layoffs earlier this year.

Single HDTV Standard Is Approved

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and six other companies have agreed to a single standard for digital high-definition television signals, a professor involved in the project said on Monday. Jae Lim, director of the advanced television project at Massachusetts Insultate of Technology, said: "We are very pleased that in fact all parties have agreed to work together rather than go through another round of competition."

In addition to AT&T, the other corporate partners in the HDTV alliance are Thomson SA, General Electric Co.'s NBC television unit, General Instrument Corp., Zenith Electronics Corp., Philips Electronics

NV and Compression Labs Inc. Once the Federal Communications Commission approves a transmission standard for HDTV, the companies can begin trying to bring the technology to market.

General Mills Closing Restaurants

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — General Mills Inc. said

Monday it would take a charge of \$45 to \$50 million in the fourth quarter

for restricturing its consumer-foods manufacturing facilities and closing

31 of its 1,075 restaurants. The Minneapolis company said it was moving to accelerate "productivity improvement efforts to help offset the adverse impact of expected new federal tax and health-care policies." The company said it expected \$15 million of after-tax savings next year from the moves. (Knight-Ridder, AP)

• Kellogg Co. said it expected earnings for the second quarter of 1993 to be about 10 percent below the record 68 cents a share posted in the year-ago period. It blamed "slower-than-expected recoveries from recession in key markets such as Europe, Mexico and Australia." (Knight-Ridder)

For the Record

Weekend Box Office

Business Men's Assurance Co. of America, a unit of Italy's Assicurazioni Generali SpA, said it had agreed to buy Jones & Babson Inc., a mutual-fund company that manages about \$1.7 billion. (Bloomberg) Mexico will auction off a package of media concerns that includes the state-owned national television network on July 16; the results will be announced a week later, the Finance Ministry said. (UPI)

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - "Sliver," the Sharon Stone-William Baldwin thriller, headed U.S. box office results this weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ricket sales and estimated sales or Saturday and Sonday. 4 "Dragon The Bruce Lee Story 5. "Posse" 6. "Indecent Proposal" 7. "Lost in Yonkers

IBM to Raise Up to \$3 Billion

looking to raise cash in the bond market amid the lowest long-term billion in debt and preferred stock over the next nine to 12 months.

"There will be a variety of issues." both bonds and preferred stock, "in the next nine to 12 months," said Roh Wilson, a company spokesman.

"We'll do this as soon as we can based on Securities and Exchange \$750 million of preferred stock, which is expected to be priced some time

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ARMONK, New York - International Business Machines Corp. interest rates in about 20 years, said Monday it could sell as much as \$3 Commission approval." he said. The company Monday began selling this week.

The world's largest computer company, which refinanced about \$1.7 billion of debt in October, will be selling bonds and preferred shares to raise new money for "a variety of corporate purposes." Mr. Wilson said.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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2013, 2013 The stock markets in Montreal and Torooto were closed Monday for a holiday. Stock prices from Madrid, Milan and Stockholm were not available for this edition due to problems at the due to problems at the \$2.000 \$2

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Krupp Posts 1992 Loss As Steel Orders Sag

DORTMUND, Germany -The German steelmaker Krupp Stahl AG said Monday it had swung to a group loss of 191 million Deutsche marks (\$118 million) in 1992, from a pretax profit of 215 million DM a year earlier:

Jürgen Harnisch, chairman of Krupp Stahl, said group third-party sales sank 9 percent last year, to around 7 billion DM. He attributed the sales decline to the "complete detenoration of steel prices" in the Aceporting period.

Last year's earnings were undermined primarily by a poor perfor-mance in steel operations, Mr. Harnisch said.

"Sharply lower sales of all products worsened 1992's results by about 380 million marks from a year before," Mr. Harnisch said. At the same time, the company was able to cut costs only marginally on

raw materials bought in 1992. Krupp Stahl said that orders in the last six months of 1992 had slumped 24 percent in volume terms from a year earlier. It attribauted the slide to a collapse in deenand for untreated fine steel and hot rolled sheet steel products from many customers, particularly from

carmakers. Krupp said further that prospeets for the steel industry in the current year were "persistently had," adding: "In almost all areas of steel consumption, production

will decline." Mr. Harnisch said last year's rise in overall expenditure, due mostly to higher staff costs, was nearly offset hy the effects of the sweeping rationalization and cost-cutting

program begun in 1991. fo addition, the company said that its subsidiaries showed a combined profit of 6tt million DM last year and that this had helped nar-

row the group's loss. Separately, Metaleurop SA said il would introduce temporary job cuts at several of its lead foundries to adapt to weak demand and a rise

in imports from Eastern Europe.

Metaleurop said it would close its lead foundries at Novelles Godault in northeastern France and at Nordenham, Germany, from June 15 until Aug. 15.

It also said it would introduce partial unemployment at another to fishing poles. German foundry at Oker for five months. (Bloomberg, AFX, AFP)

A Conservative Vision of Spain's Future

By Karina Robinson Special in the Herald Tribune

MADRID - When Spain goes to the polls June 6, the conservative opposition People's Party is an even-money bet to emerge as the leader of a governing condition, according to the polls.

If the party does oust the ruling Socialists of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, its economy minister is likely to be Rodrigo Rato. No. 2 on the PP's electoral list for Madrid. In an interview, he gave his vision of Spain 10 years from now under a conservative government.

"Spain would come out with a smaller public sector, a political economy centered more on companies and with faster employment creation," he said.

Unemployment has become one of the major election issues. On May 13, the announcement of the third peseta devaluation withio a year overshadowed the publication of official statistics pointing to record unem-ployment of more than 21 percent. Only 1.9 percent of the unemployed have any sort of a

technical education. "We want to make a profound change in the field of professional formation. Mr. Rato said. "There have been nine different professional formation programs in the last 10 years, which shows that none of them have

been very useful. "We want professional formation to be more closely associated with companies, so that within the apprenticeship programs they can obtain qualifications recognized by the Ministry of Education and the market." he added, "The German model is, in this case, a very interesting one."

His party would also make the payment of an unemployment subsidy dependent on professional training courses.

Another major problem facing Spain is inflation of almost 6 percent. This is caused by a number of structural problems that the Socialists failed to address in the good years,

Nobody believes the numbers we are given.

Rodrigo Rato

when Spain had just joined the European Community and growth rates were far above the Community average. Now, with the country in the midst of a Europe-wide recession,

forcing change through is a Herculean task. The fault lies with inflexibilities in the labor and services sectors, economists say, Companies in both the private and public sector are overstaffed, but the cost of laying off workers is such that restructuring the work force is extremely difficult. Social-security costs are high, and this year already add around I percent to wage raises that are coming in at an average 5 percent. All of this provides a disincentive to hiring workers, and the PP would favor temporary contracts. These generally last for six months, are often renewed and have proved popular with em-

plovers, less popular with the unions. Mr. Rato also points the finger of responsibritty for inflationary pressures at service

sectors like energy and telecommunications.

"Energy and telephones are more expensive in Spain than abroad." he said. "Many of the rigidities in the fixing of prices in the service sector come from the had application of competition law. There is a huge field in which the Competition Tribunal has to act it should study and penalize collusion, carrel and monopolies that damage the interests of the consumer."

As for the deficit, 3.3 percent of gross domestic product in 1992, Mr. Rato promises a public audit. "Nobody believes the numbers we are given: the ministry, the central bank and the government all say different

things." he said. As one way of addressing budget-bustrag corruption in tendering for public contracts. the People's Party says it will open up pro-

jects to public tender. It plans to go ahead with the many infrastructure plans announced by the Socialists in the last few months. Spain still has huge needs for roads, airports and trains, But Mr. Rato thinks the 1992 investment for the Seville Exposition and the Barcelona Olympics, much of which went on infrastructure, was not well spent. He points out that many of the projects cost double the original estimates and says the excessive amounts spent are

partly to blame for Spain's recession. "If you gave a party in your house, and invited everyone to help themselves to not one, not even two, portions of eaviar, but to a 1-kilogram im, and took them all on a private plane to the Bahamas," he said "then next year when your hanks take away your credit

cards, there lies your explanation.

Dutch Airline Confirms

'Large' Loss for Year Englishman who is chairman of a AFP-Estel Sees bakery company called Moscow AMSTELVEEN, Netherlands Bread. Rather than shopping for - KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said equipment, he said he was looking Monday it had posted a "large" loss in the year ended in March. thing that is labor-intensive. Russia But the airline said it would not is the place to have it made," he said.

> make any forecast for the current vear, until June 3. KLM was responding to reports of a loss of about 600 million guilders (\$330 million) in the year ended in March.

release figures for the year, nor

U.K. to Sell All of Its Stake in BT

Compact to the Sun From Dispatche. LONDON - The British Treasury said Monday it would sell "substantially all" its 22 percent stake in British Telecommunications PLC to raise approximately

£5 billion (\$7.73 billion). The Treasury said the sale of the third and final tranche of the government's holding in BT would

take place in mid-July The Treasury said the sale will be of "substantially the entire government holding ... subject to de-mand and market conditions."

The prospectus on what the goverament has called the BT-3 sale will be published on June 29.

At least half the shares to be sold will be offered to retail investors. the Treasury said. The British public-offer price will be at a predetermined discount to the international offer price and the shares will be

payable in three instalments. Special arrangements will be made for existing BT shareholders

and BT employees to buy shares under BT-3. The Treasury said that institutional investors who increased their shareholdings in BT between the close of business last Friday and the close of the offer period would

be given more favorable trearment in allocation. In addition, the Treasury said the retail tender included special

arrangements for tax-free personal equity plans, BT-3 will be structured as a nonunderwritten global offer using an innovative global syndicate struc-

ture to market the offer. The marketing campaign for the BT-3 share offer promises to be evciting and innovative," said Stephen Dorrell, financial secretary to the Treasury. "Our intention is to maximize proceeds for the taxpaver while further widening and deepening share ownership. (AFX, Reuters)

Investor's Europe London Frankfurt CAC 40 FTSE 100 Index DAX 1700 D J F Prev. Exchange Index Change Close 104.50 +0.57 105.10 Amsterdam **CBS** Trend 6,108.26 -0.33 Brussels Stock Index 6,087.84 -0.47 1,610.59 1,603.09 Frankfurt DAX -0.08 635.79 635.25 Frankfurt FAZ 1,248.24 Helsinki HEX 1,245.70 2,187.50 London Financial Times 30 2,193,80 +0.48 2,812.20 London FTSE 100 2,825.60 +0.26 256.00 General Index 256.67 Madrid -0.16 1,232.00 Milan MB 1,230.00 1,841.23 1,836.78 +0.24 Paris CAC 40 1,311.59 -Stockholm Affaersvaertden -0.74 365.15 Vienna SBS 760.20 +0.18 Zurich

Very briefly:

Sources Reuleis, AFP

 Tesco PLC will make a public offer for all outstanding preferred shares. convertible bonds and warrants of Catteau SA at a price that values the "

French concern at £174 million (\$260 million), Credit Lyonnais, the Jargest external creditor of the hankrupt Sasea Holding SA, has formally ledged fraud charges against the former Sasea ...

chairman. Florin Fiorint, according to judicial sources in Geneva. Hoover-Europe will close its plant at Longvie in eastern France, which it employs 689 people, Chairman Gerald Kamman (aid,

 Swiss Bank Corp. will acquire Arbitech Fondkommission AB of Sweden and its associated companies Denvatan Ltd, and Arbitech AB, Terms were not discho-ed.

 Incentive AB said first-quarter profit after financial items rose to 282 million Swedish kronor (\$39 million), from 238 million a year earlier.
 Incentive holds a 25 percent stake in Asea AB, which contributed 186 M million kronor to profit after financial items.

• Carlton Communications PLC reported higher half-year earnings and a said it expected its new broadcast-television division to make a profit in a the second half. Carlton's pretax profit surged 16 percent to £55,1 million in the six months ended March 31.

PEACE: Old Soviet Military Industry Dons Civvies

(Continued from first finance page) lev's case it also meant that buge forms used to press fuselages for the company's version of the ubiquitous Boeing 737 — Tupelov's

Tu-155 - now stamp out sailboat hulls on a part-time basis. Mr. Emelvanov insisted that his newest venture had proven surprisingly easy to bring to fruition. He contrasted that experience with an earlier effort at conversion, an order from the government two years ago for Tupoley to design and manufac-ture macaroni-making equipment. "We had good hrains trying to solve the problems of making macaroni." he recalled of the now-shelved en-

you can make anything."
Other parts of the old militaryiodustrial complex clearly have had their own challenges. One of the greatest was that faced by the "Ammunition and Specific Chemistry" industry. On display at its stand were everything from rather fear-some-looking fireworks (with an accompanying promotional video)

deavor. "If you are bungry enough

Closer to its roots, that industry also trumpeted a hreakthrough in here," said David Wyn Jones, an credits.

the scrapping of armored combar vehicles. An average T-55 tank contains 30 tons of valuable scrap metal, although getting it used to mean

five workers had to slog away for

two days with acetylene torches,

A poster above a table heaped with sinister-looking coils of plastic explosives detailed Russia's latest breakthrough in turning tanks into tin cans — blowing the former pride of the Soviet army to bits. Russian Industry spokesmen claim that just three workers using 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of high explosives can now complete the job in just one day: "And I am sure it would be a lot more fun too," said Paul Beaver, an editor with Janes Defense Weekly as he studied the photographic evidence.

On the first day of what will be a four-day show designed to sign up Western companies for joint projects with their Russian counterparts, attendance was sparse. The response to technologies hilled in the exhibit's brochure as those developed at "untold cost" was decidedly cool.

were signs that the old command economy lingered on.

■ Inflation Pledge

Russia's government and central bank have jointly pledged to try to cut inflation to 10 percent a month by the end of the year. Interfax news agency said on Monday, according to a Reuters report from Moscow.

for manufacturing capacity, "Any-

While Russia's military-industri-

al complex has changed much of its

output it has yet to change many of

its attitudes. In the midst of a wild-

ly eclectic array of products that

ranged from electric samovars to

washing machines to an "anti-bed-

sore pneumatic mattress" there

The joint policy document was aimed at ending a year of policy conflicts between the government and the hank and paving the way "I don't think a lot of what I see for International Monetary Fund

Prague Starts Handing Out Shares to Privatize Firms

PRAGUE - The government started distributing shares of 987 state enterprises to private investors Monday in the first true test of the country's coupon privatization program.

About 2 million individuals and 400 investment funds will get their shares by June 30. launching what officials hope will be a brisk capital market needed to revitalize obsolete Czech industries.

The program was designed to speed the transfer of former Communist enterprises to

private hands, a crucial step in the country's economic reforms. It has been imitated in part by Poland and in parts of the former Soviet Union.

Czechoslovak cittzens acquired rights to shares last year by buying books of invest-ment coupons for a symbolic price equivalent to about \$35 to cover administrative costs and then by indicating which finns they wanted to invest in. The plan involved nearly 278 million shares initially valued at 372

billion koruny 1\$13.3 billion)

funds, some of which promised hefty returns, Public confidence in the scheme could well depend on how those funds perform. Although the breakup of Czechoslovakia

Many entrusted their shares to investment

into separate Czech and Slovak states Jan. 1 has caused some problems, the share distrihotion is proceeding as planned in both

Slowakia, which has a much smaller economy, started distributing shares in April.

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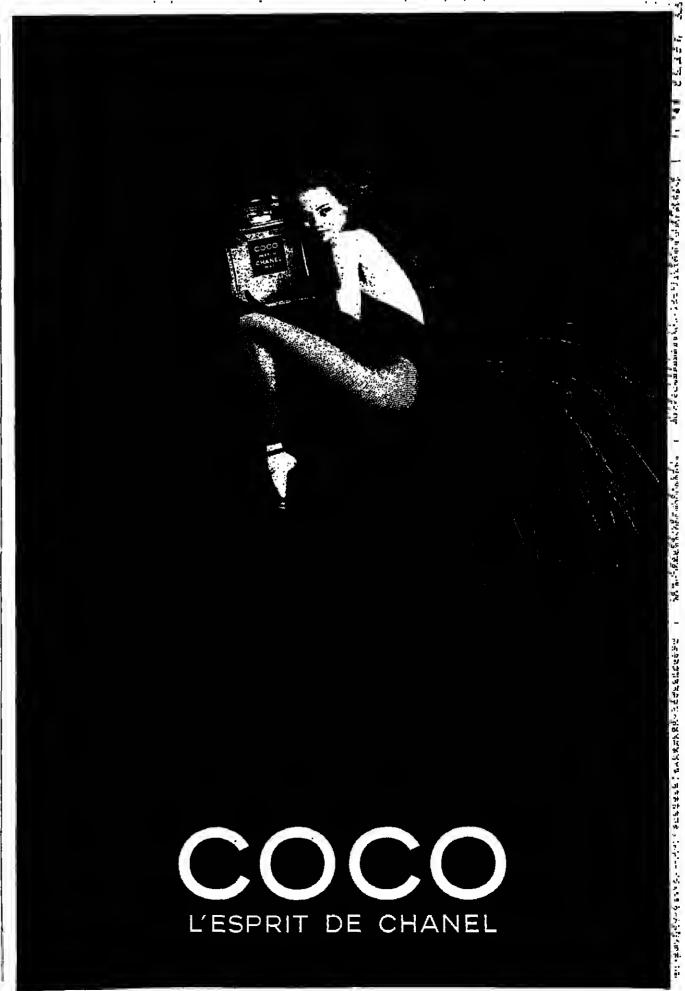
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Korea's Chaebol Start Streamlining

SEOUL - South Korea's powerful conglomerates, responding to government guide-lines, have started streamlining their sprawling businesses but analysts query whether these chaebol are really giving up their economic power.

The second-biggest chaebol, Hyundai Corp., said on Saturday it would spin off four units and merge subsidiaries as a first step to separating management from ownership.

"We decided this in response to govern-

ment guidelines to specialize in a few business lines and to cooperate with the government's efforts to stimulate the sagging economy," a Hyundai spokesman said.

A downsizing of Hyundai and other giant business groups has been expected since President Kim Young Sam, who took power in Fehruary, pledged to support small and me-

The sprawling chaebol, family owned and managed — which make everything from soap to microchips — are widely credited for leading South Korea's rapid leap from post-war poverty to a modern industrial nation.

But the industrial giants are now widely criticized for unfocused expansion into too diverse a range of interests.

The government has said it would tighten its grip on the conglomerates through further restrictions on cross-payment guarantees, mu-

rual investments and excessive shareholdings. More chaebol are expected to follow suit. But it will be a numbers game rather than a quality game," said Lee Keunmo of Baring

The Samsung group last week divested Shinsegae Department Store and Hansol Paper Manufacturing.

Kim Woo Choong, chairman of Daewoo Corp., says he plans to spin off one company this year and to give more companies total rights over management and capital.

Daewoo said last week it had liquidated its helicopter-making division. Daewoo Sikor-sky Aerospace Ltd., leaving 21 subsidiaries.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., Sunkyong industries Ltd. and other major chaebol are known to be studying a streamlining of their groupings by cutting unrelated lines.

Hyundai said it would spin off its depart-ment-store and botel-management company Keumkang Development; Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance: Korea Trade Center Shopping

and Hyundai Aluminum Industries units. It also plans to merge four units into three other subsidianes, leaving Hyundai with 37 units from 45 at present.

We will unleash the subsidiaries as soon as possible," a spokesman said. "But details on how and when have not been completed." Analysis said Hyundai's decision was not prompted by political altruism but because of the strained relationship between its founder, Chung Ju Yung and President Kim. "It looks a political gesture, extending an olive branch to the government," said an analyst who asked not to be identified.

Since Mr. Chung entered politics last year, the Hyundai group has been the target of a series of government investigations in search of evidence it channeled funds to Mr. Chang's political party.

Mr. Chung, a distant third in last December's poll that brought Mr. Kim to power, and some Hyundai executives stand accused of embezzling millions of dollars to finance

Mr. Chung's presidential campaign.
The companies being divested "are not actually in Hyundai's mainstream and it was widely believed they would eventually part from the group," said Lee Sang Jin, market strategist at Schroder Securities.

Analysts said the streamlining was a first step toward passing Mr. Chung's property to

Beijing Disputes IMF's Economy Ranking

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING - China disputed Monday its new International Monciary Fund ranking as the world's third-biggest economy, saying long-term development ef-forts were still needed.

The IMF report has overestimated the economic output of China." a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "China is a developing country and has a population of more than 1.1 billion people."

The country still needed "long-

HONG KONG - Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corp. said Monday that it had been able to recruit fewer than half the workers it had per-

mission to bring in from southern China to work as tellers in its Hong Kong branches.

ifications means that the hank hopes to bring in

only around 150, against the 350 it was allowed by

the Hong Kong government, a Hongkong Bank

The refuctance of mainland hanking institutions

in assisting their staff to get exit visas is another of

the problems the bank has faced, be said,

Difficulty in finding workers with the right qual-

term efforts" to catch up to countries at a medium level of development, the spokesman said.

The IMF unveiled a new system of comparing economies last week based on the gross domestic product of each country measured in purchasing-power terms. The system measures the output of goods and services and eliminates exchange-rate factors by no longer calculating output according to of-

China rose from 10th place to

China Bank Tellers Not for Export

behind the United States and Japan. Its 1992 GDP increased from \$430 billion to \$1.66 trillion and per-capita income soared from \$370 to \$1,450.

The numbers game is important if the new ranking becomes generally accepted, China may lose out on some of the concessionary loans, special grants and other help it has relied on to huild up a hoom push economic growth up 12.8 per-

ing export industry that helped

problems with the territory's labor shortage by

bringing workers in from China. The bank has

been critically short of tellers for the last few years,

with more than 10 percent of its positions vacant at

Standard Chartered Bank, which was also al-

Hong Kong's unemployment rate is currently 24

vernment as a major reason for the territory's high

lowed to import 50 tellers from southern China,

has found suitable candidates for 40 of those

percent and the tight labor market is cited by the

inflation rate, forecast to hit 9.5 percent this year.

positions so far, the bank said,

economy is now four times larger than previously calculated. The political implications of the

new data are that the world's traditional economic leaders are going to have to look at countries like China in a new way.

That change has already started. In the United States, for example, officials are very concerned about the size of the trade deficit being run up with China.

(Reuters, AFP)

Singaporean Is Fined For Pirating Software

SINGAPORE - A local businessman has been fined for pirating computer software for sale, in the first intellectual-property trial in Singapore since the passage of a law in 1987, lawyers said Monday,

A district court over the weekend fined Chew Alleng, a director of Alsoft Computers Manufacturing, 9.200 Singapore dollars (\$5,7001 for possessing 46 illegally copied software manuals and diskettes for

Nikon Tumbles To Its First Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Nikon Corp., the its work force by 1996 Japanese camera maker, on Monsemiconductor-making machines in the year to March 31.

Nikon said the pretax loss at its parent company totaled 2.32 billion ven (\$21 million). In the previous year. Nikon had reported a pretax profit of 7.2 billion yea.

Nikon's revenue dropped 12.8 percent to 204.9 billion yen, mostly because of a 33 percent plunge in sales of its "steppers," or chipmaking equipment. In 1991-92, Nikon's key customers in this area - computer giants such as NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. - believed global demand for dynamic random-access memory chips was falling, so they reduced their purchases of steppers.

But Japan's chipmakers spoke too soon when they predicted a dropoff in semiconductor sales, analysts said, and Nikon's results are likely to bounce back into the black this year thanks to a surge in demand for its steppers.

"Last year most of the Japanese semiconductor manufacturers didn't believe that demand was in-creasing," said Phua Lee Kerk, a senior analyst at Baring Securities. "But it is. Since October, semicon-ductor equipment manufacturers have resumed their capital investments again."

In March, orders for computer chins at Jananese companies rose 21 percent from the previous year. after rising 61 percent in February and 49 percent in January, according to Hiroshi Yoshihara, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia.

Demand from U.S. and South Korean chipmakers is also picking up. Mr. Yoshihara said. He estimates that Nikon will sell 240 chipmaking machines this year, up from 195 last year.

Nikon is betting on a strong rebound this year. It forecast a pretax profit of 500 million yen on a 5 percent rise in sales.

Nikon's sales of microscopes fell 13 percent and sales of surveying instruments fell 15 percent last year. Revenues from the company's main business of cameras and ophthalmic products were flat.

"I think these areas will remain flat this year," Mr. Phua said. The biggest decline came in Nikon's back yard. While export sales

edged down just 0.7 percent, domestic sales slumped 21.1 percent. Nikon had forecast a 9.5 billion yen loss, but it kept the actual loss well short of that by reducing labor costs. Under a plan announced last year, Nikon is cutting 6 percent of

Nikon posted a 200 million yen day reported its first annual pretax. aftertax profit. That came despite a loss ever, citing depressed sales of its 5.7 billion yen payment to settle a patent-infringement case brought by the U.S. company Honeywell Inc. Honeywell had charged that Nikon and other camera makers violated its patent for single-lens reflex cameras.

Two Japanese makers of audio equipment, TEAC Corp. and Ken-wood Corp., reported slumping results on Monday, as well.

TEAC, which also makes computer peripherals and videocassette recorders, said pretax profit had fallen 18.6 percent to 1.18 billion yen for the year to March 31, while Kenwood's pretax profit dropped by one-third to 4.03 billion yen.

Kenwood had a net loss of 5.45 billion yen, due to 9.5 billion yen in extraordinary losses.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

Bike Exports Cushion Fall in Suzuki Profit

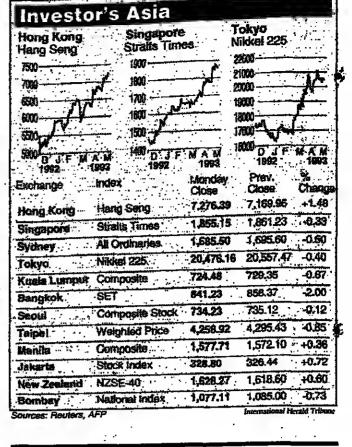
Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO - Suzuki Motor Corp. said Monday strong domestic sales of recreational vehicles and a rise in motorcycle exports had helped offset profit declines associated with a stronger yen in the year ended

Suzuki, Japan's leading maker of minivehicles and the world's third-largest motorcycle maker, said pretax profit fell 3.2 percent to 20.48 billion yen (\$185 million) in the financial year. Sales edged up 0.6 percent to 1.053 trillion yen.

But the company's operating profit rose 34 percent to 22.9 hillion yen. Suzuki, which sells twice as many motorcycles overseas than in Japan. said the increase reflected a 38 percent jump in motorcycle exports, to 419,373 units:

An 18.5 percent rise in domestic sales of small cars, ineluding the Escudo vehicle, to 57,028, also boosted profit, a company official said Oversil. Suzuki sold \$10,142 cars, down 4.2 percent from the pre-



Very briefly:

• Hong Kong shares surged by 1.5 percent to another record high on the local stock market after the announcement of a fourth round of talks between Britain and China in Beijing, to be beld Friday, raised hopes that a resolution was close in the current Chinese-British feud.

· Coles Myer Ltd., Australia's largest retailer, said it would launch a new toy-store chain, opening five stores in Sydney and two in Melbourne. Taiwan will ask Dassault Aviation SA to set up a plant in Taipei to produce components for the Mirage 2000-5s the country has ordered from the French company, according to local press reports.

• Lippo Ltd., the Hong Kong investment group, said it had agreed to sell 36 million new shares, or 2.79 percent of its enlarged share capital, to Chinese-controlled China Travel Services Group. China Travel has agreed to subscribe to the new shares at 2.85 Hong Kong dollars each.

raising a total of 102.6 million dollars (\$13.3 million). Vietnam is set to shut down 2,000 public companies as part of a drive to force state-owned enterprises to run economically, according to an announcement by Le Xuan Trinh, a cabinet minister. The action is part of a program to trim the number of state-owned concerns from a current total between 10,000 and 12,000 to between 6,000 and 7,000.

• Golden Power International Holdings Ltd., a Hong Kong maker of electronics equipment, said that its initial public offering of shares had been oversubscribed over 208 times. The issue of 45 million shares raised 49.05 million Hong Kong dollars.

Bloomberg. AFP, AFX 49.05 million Hong Kong dollars.

Japanese Credit Firm Fails

TOKYO - Kamaishi Shinkin Bank, a credit cooperative in northeastern Japan, will be liquidated and absorbed by a group of banks on Oct. 1. the Ministry of Finance announced Monday.

Kamaishi Shinkin's assets will be absorbed by six banks including lwate Bank, a regional bank, said a senior ministry official. Kamaishi Shinkin has 12 branches and listed assets of 36.5 billion yen (\$330 million) at the end of March.

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Austrian Airlines with its years of experience can halp you to get your business in Eastern Europe going. Via the modern and efficient gateway Vienna International Airport, Austrian Airlines will take you not only to the classic destinations in Eastern Europe, but also to many of the new, important centers. By special arrangement our shuttle bus takes you four times a day from Vienna Airport to downtown Bratislava, only 50 km away. And also for your destinations in the Middle and the Far East, Austrian Airlines offers the best connections via Vienna.



Welcome To AUSTRIAI AIRLINES

WADDEN: Expiration of Drilling Moratorium Troubles a Dutch Sea Elf Petroland, the Duich subsid- the environmentalists. "If that's the of the oil and gas producers' associ-

by the Dutch press as saying that ly in the Wadden Sea with no ap- form has extracted millions of cu- Cock. Nearly half Dutch gas outistry spokeswoman refused to confirm this. "It's a very, very difficult decision," said the spokeswoman. Marjolein Breed. "There are huge interests at stake on both sides of the argument."

The Wadden Sea is used as a feeding and resting area by 80 per-cent of some migratory hird species. It is a nursery for many fish that are later caught in the North Sea and home to countless rare plants. Regulations are so strict in the area that in the breeding season boaters can be fined for playing their radios too preserve the area. The oil compafined for playing their radios too

But, said Jean Mathey, president

This is a big advantage to industry."

* Z U R 1 C H * * Coroline Eurora Service 01: 252 61 74

ation, "We are convinced we have iary of the French oil giant Elf case, why have they signed so many the technology to produce gas safe- Aquitaine, says its Zuidwal platerport contracts?" said Mr. De And that gas will be needed."

This argument enrages environ-mentalists. "The area is priceless." said Paul de Cock of the Wadden Sea conservation association. "As usual here, it's a question of money. The oil companies and some politicians are citing reports that haven't even been written, and saying the . evidence supports their claims. It's

nies point to the record of the two rigs on the Wadden Sea.

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scandalous.

Koos Andriessen has been quoted the technology to produce gas safe- Aquitaine, says its Zuidwal platwithout a single harmful incident.
"We've proven conclusively it's

possible to produce cleanly," said a company spokeswoman, Marianne de Rec. Eif dedicated about 15 percent of its total 500 million guilder investment to environmental protection and made Zuidwal a showcase for oil-industry technology. Completely enclosed, everything it extracts is pumped ashore. Even

rainwater is carried away. The oil companies argue that the Dutch will soon badly need the gas they can produce from the Wadden

This argument is dismissed by

Environmentalists' main fear goes beyond the occasional leakage or once-in-a-lifetime calamities like explosions. In the low-lying Netherlands, they worry about the long-

term effects of drilling. Parts of Groningen bave already subsided by nearly one foot (30) centimeters) in more than two decades of pumping gas from under-ground. Some Groningen bridges and dikes bave been raised and substantial claims for damages

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filed against NAM. No one agrees on how far the bed of the Wadden Sea stands to sink if gas is extracted. But even a few centimeters would be catastrophic

for wildlife, said Mr. De Cock. The oil companies holding the drilling concessions appear to have the early legal advantage. "Our concessions not only give us the right to drill for gas, but legally oblige us to," said Mr. Mathey. We're entitled to damages if we can't."

But even if the cahinet does lift. the ban, the environmentalists' promised rearguard campaign through the courts could delay production for some time yet.

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STRIKE: Leader Offers to Resign LOPEZ: He Denies GM Charges Continued from Page I

approved the deal, Stern said. The magazine said Mr. Steinkühler sold his Fokker holdings on April 21, a day after the Fokker shareholder meeting agreed to the deal. His profit was about 3,000 DM, Stern

In a letter to union officials, Mr. Steinkühler said that as an act of atonement he had already moved to sell "all shares" and to place the profits from them in a "solidarity fund" for East German IG Metall

members who had gone on strike.

"Today, I am asking for your
renewed confidence," he wrote. "I
know fully well that I must regain
your confidence. I will do this. Not least because I have not changed the goals for which you and I have been lighting for decades."

He added: "But if my behavior should prove an undue burden for IG Metall, I am prepared to vacate

my post as chairman. "The decision-making bodies of our organization will now have to decide on this, taking account of your views and those of our membership," he said in his letter.

Officials at Daimler-Benz and IG Metall declined to say whether Mr. Steinkühler would officially resign from his supervisory board po-sitions at Daimler-Benz and Volkswagen AG.

The president of the insidertrading commission in Frankfurt. Friedrich-Carl zur Megede, said investigations were expected to be completed by the end of June at the (Reuters, AFX)

(Continued from first finance page) this kind of baseless accusation. I reserve the right to take further steps — possibly even legally."

At the same news conference, VW's chairman, Ferdinand Piech, said the automaker was standing

by Mr. Lopez. Mr. Piech denied that Volkswagen, whose results have been hurt by the weak European market, hoped to use GM secrets to solve its problems. "We are proud of our own developments. And we don't have the slightest need of borrowing from our competitors," he said.

The flurry of legal moves heats up a trans-Atlantic battle between GM and Volkswagen that started when Mr. Lopez decided in March to switch to VW.

High Law Latest Chige

12 Month High Law Stack

Monday that Mr. Lopez requested copies of all reports and written material from top-level GM strate-

gy meetings he attended in Europe a week before he quit to join VW. The German newsmagazine Der Spiegel alleged that Mr. Lopez and the others had walked off with

about 10,000 documents belonging to Opel. But Mr. Lopez said General Mo-?

tors was just trying to draw attention from its own troubles. "GM Europe is losing shares of

the market and VW profus from that," Mr. Lopez said. "I can only imagine that GM is so affected by my switch to VW that it wants to shatter my credibility," he said.

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(AP. Reuters)

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SPORTS BASE

Red-Hot Giants Walk Over Reds

The San Francisco Giants, who have been setting a hot pace in the hits and drove in three runs as National League West, strolled to their 30th victory this season. Pincb-hitter Todd Benzinger

walked with the bases loaded against reliever Greg Cadaret in the bottom of the ninth inning Sunday to beat the Cincinnati Reds, 3-2. The Giants have won 11 of their

last 13 games, while the Reds have lost six of their last seven. Barry Bonds and Matt Williams

NL ROUNDUP

each hit bome runs for the Giants. Robby Thompson extended his hitting streak to 16 games with a leadoff single in the ninth off reliever Bill Landrum. He went to second on Will Clark's sacrifice with Cadaret pitching.

Williams was walked intentionally to bring up Bonds, who walked on four pitches to load the bases with one out, then Benzinger walked on a 3-1 pitch.

Trailing 2-1 in the eighth, the Reds tied against starter John Burkett. Reggie Sanders led off with a single and went to second on Dan Wilson's sacrifice. After pinch-hit-ter Cecil Espy walked, Juan Samuel drove in Sanders with a single off the right-field wall.

Williams led off the seventh with his 14th home run and 40th RBI of the season - both league-leading totals - to break a 1-1 tie.

The Reds' starter, John Smiley, went seven innings and gave up two

"But besides that, I only gave up

Astros 9, Padres 7: Craig Biggio had two bomers among his four Houston won in San Diego to end a

five-game losing streak.

Jeff Bagwell added three hits and two RBIs, raising his average to .379, as the Astros produced a sea-

son-high 16 hits.

Dodgers 4, Rockies 0: Ramon Martinez pitched a three-hitter for his first shutout in almost a year, and Los Angeles beat visiting Colorado for its sixth straight victory. Eric Karros broke out of a 2-for-26 drought with a tie-breaking RBI single to help the Dodgers sweep the three-game series.

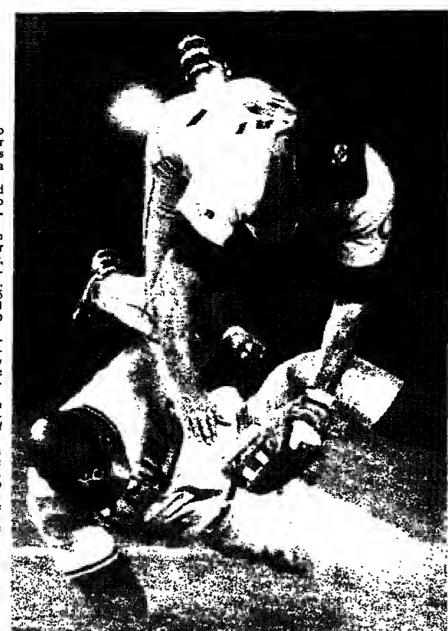
The Dodgers' sixth straight tri-umph matched their longest win-ning streak of last season. They have won 13 of their last 16 at home and eight in a row there, their longest such streak since 1986.

In earlier games, reports on which appeared in some Monday editions of the International Herald

Cardinals 4, Pirates 3: Lee Smith blew a ninth-inning lead for the second time in three days, but St. Louis rallied twice in the final two innings to win in Pittsburgh on Rod Brewer's sacrifice fly in the 10th. The Pirates' rookie Kevin Young had hit a tying homer in the

Martins 4, Cubs 2: Jack Armstrong pitched seven strong innings and drove in two runs with a twoout, bases-loaded single as Florida beat visiting Chicago. Armstrong led off with a single and scored in the Marlins' two-run seventh.

Phillies 14, Expos 7: Darren Daulton drove in four runs to help the cover off the ball," Smiley said. Philadelphia stop visiting Montreal for a split in the four-game series.



George Brett broke up a double play, and Rich Amaral, but the Royals fell to the Mariners.

Hitting All 4s, Leafs Are 2-2

The Toronto Manie Leafs seem to own Game 4 in the National Hockey League playoffs. They lost two of the first three games in both the Norris Division's semifinal and final before coming back to win each series, each time

taking Game 4. They beat the Los Angeles Kings, 4-2, on Sunday to even the Campbell Conference linal at two games each.

"We play best when we're scared," said the Maple Leafs' coach, Pat Burns. Rookie Mike Eastwood had a goal and an

assist as four Leafs scored. They reduced the penalties that had plagned them and won with little help from their big

STANLEY CUP

guns of Doug Gilmour and Dave Andreychuk. Wayne Gretzky moved within a goal of another NHL record when he tied Gordie Howe with his 869th goal in regular-season and play-off games. But the Leafs shut down the Kings' freewheeling offense and silenced the sellout crowd with three first-period goals in a game that lacked the intensity of the previous three.

Los Angeles rallied briefly in the final period on Rob Blake's power-play goal with nine min-utes to go, but Toronto goaltender Felix Potvin made several key saves in the last minutes.

Toronto's Bob Rouse scored on a rebound 2:30 into the game on assists by Gilmour and Jamie Macoun. Four minutes later, Eastwood scored his first NHL playoff goal.

Gretzky, the NHL's career scoring leader, cut the Kings' deficit to 2-1 with an unassisted power-play goal midway through the first.

He is the NHL's leading playoff scorer with 104 goals, four more than teammate Jari Kurri. Gretzky extended his scoring streak to 12 ames, best in the playoffs and a club record. Gilmour leads Gretzky in this season's playoff scoring, 29 points to 28.

The Leafs made it 4-1, essentially ending the game, with a goal 2:34 into the second, when the Kings' Tomas Sandstrom inadvertently cleared the puck onto the stick of Rob Pearson, who buried it into a nearly empty net.

SIDELINES

Bans on Krabbe, Ngugi Continued

Jordan.

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Today:

ROTTATION

April 1

BYA

STUTTGART (AP) — The suspensions on German sprinter Katrin Krabbe and Kenyan runner John Ngngi were continued Monday by the IAAF, effectively preventing them from competing at the world outdoor athletics championships Aug. 14-22 in Stuttgart.

The sport's governing body made no decision on U.S. sprinter Butch Reynolds, the 400-meter world record holder who is involved in a legal battle with the IAAF over a previous dooing han

battle with the IAAF over a previous doping ban.

Ngugi's four-year ban for refusing to submit to a drug test had been revoked by the Kenyan federation. The IAAF council decided to send the case back to the Kenyan federation, asking the national body to reimpose the four-year ban, said Istvan Gyulai, the IAAF general secretary.

The council also asked its legal experts to further study the case of Krabba and the council also asked its legal experts to further study the case of

Krabbe and two other German sprinters, Grit Brener and Manuella Derr. "The doping commission was convinced that there was a doping violation," Gyulai said.

Reds Fire Perez, Hire Davey Johnson

CINCINNATI (AP) - Tony Perez was fired Monday by the Cincinnati Reds, 44 games into his first season as a manager, and replaced by Davey Johnson, whom the New York Mets fired as their manager in 1990. The Reds, with a 20-24 record, also fired third base coach Dave Bristol and pitching coach Larry Rothschild. An hour later, first base coach Ron Oester, a friend of Perez's, resigned.

The Reds said that Perez, one of the most popular members of the Big Red Machine in the 1970s, won't have another position with the club. Johnson, 50, was interviewed for the job of managing the Reds last fall and was hired as a consultant for the team in December.

Simpson Replaces Dineen for Flyers

PHILADELPHIA (AP) - The Philadelphia Flyers named Terry Simpson on Monday as their head coach to replace Bill Dineen, who will

remain with the NHL club as a scout.

Simpson, 49, was an assistant with the Winnipeg Jets the past three seasons and is a former head coach of the New York Islanders. Dineen had been the Flyers' coach since December 1991.

500 Race Loses Indy Car Champion

INDIANAPOLIS - For the first time in the history of the Indianapolis 500, the defending Indy car champion has failed to qualify for the race.

Bobby Rahal, the three-time series champion and 1992 driver of the year, was bumped from the 500 field Sunday by Eddie Cheever. Cheever and Didier Theys drove their way into the field of 33 drivers who will start the race next Sunday.

For the Record

Grant Waite, a second-year pro from New Zealand, shot I-under-par 70 in the final round of the Kemper Open to beat veteran Tom Kite by one stroke for his first victory on the U.S. PGA Tour.

(AP)

Bell Saves Chisox From Sweep

The Associated Press George Bell was too much for the

Oakland Athletics. Having hit a two-run homer to put the Chicago White Sox back in the game, he added a decisive triple in the 10th inning as the White Sox averted a weekend sweep with a 5-4

victory Sunday. Bell's game-winning hit off reliever Rich Gossage was a line drive to the right-field corner with one out, It scored Joey Cora, who had walked to start the inning, from

"It was a fine piece of bitting on his part," Gossage said. "He fought off a couple of really good pitches plagued last couple years with Toronto. He began the season on the

Bell homered in the eighth. Then April 28 and struggled to a 1-3 Ozzie Guillen's sacrifice fly tied the game in the ninth. Bell's eighth homer came with

two outs, scoring Tim Raines, who doubled to start the eighth. In the ninth, Lance Johnson drew a one-out walk and took third

the stage for Guillen. Dave Henderson spoiled Wilson Alvarez's no-hit bid with a homer. Then Henderson - whose sixthinning homer was his third in as many days — got the third hit of the game off Alvarez in the eighth.

made it 4-1.

Stieb, requesting waivers on the veteran pitcher to give him his un-

\$300,000 free-agent contract dur-

AL ROUNDUP

disabled list before rehabilitation The White Sox trailed, 4-1, when in the minors. He was activated record with a 6.04 ERA in

starts. Mariners 10, Royals 7: Lou Pinella won his 500th game as a major league manager as Rich Amaral singled bome the lead run in the ninth and Ken Griffey Jr. tripled in on Ron Karkovice's single to set two more as the Mariners won the

"Thank God I got my 500th be-fore I got my 500th loss," Pinella said. "It's a relatively small mile-stone."

Angels 6, Rangers 2; Rookie Tim Salmon drove in four runs and Ju- and five runs in 54 innings.

Terry Steinbach's fourth borner lio Valera, in his first start, held host Texas to four hits for six in-

Alvarez gave up four hits and nines as California salvaged the fi-four runs, while walking six and striking out a career-high eight in Chili Davis hit an RBI single. Salmon a two-run double and Earlier in the day, the White Sox ended their experiment with Dave Stieb, requesting waivers on the Salmon hit his seventh homer in the

fifth and added an RBI single in the seventh. Red Sox 5, Yankees 2: Mo Sueb, 35, signed to a one-year Vaughn hit two home runs off Jimmy Key, raising his average against lefties to .395, as Boston beat visit-

ing New York.

In earlier games, reports on which appeared in some Monday edi-tions of the International Herala

Tigers 4, Indians 2: Mickey Tettleton hit a tie-breaking bomer over the glove of leaping center fielder Kenny Lofton in the sixth in Cleveland as Detroit won for the fifth time in six games and 10th of its last 13. Brewers 9, Orioles 1: Kevin Reimer's bases-loaded single keyed a three-run third inning against Fernando Valenzuela, and Milwankee won its first road series of

Reimer went 3-for-3 with the bases loaded and drove in eight runs during the three-game series. Valenzuela, who had been pitching well of late, allowed eight hits

SCOREBOARD

A CONTRACT OF Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Sunday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Princa, Sicupet (10), W-Smith 2-1, L-Misor,
4-2, Sv-Peres (2), HR—Pitsburgh, Yeune (3),
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BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

25 2) 21 21—70 24 29 29 26 N (New York Roots serves 1-9) Grant 5-8 1-4 11, Pippes 9-19 7-9 24, Cart-wright 6-3 4-4 4, Armstrong 6-10 9-2 16, Jordon 18-27 5-6 27, Perdue 6-0 9-0 6, King 2-5 0-6 4, Postone 1-9-00, S. Williams 2-20-0-4, Tucker 9-1 0-0 0, Tofots 33-76 19-25 70. Oakley 2-50-24. Smith 2-12 1-217, Ewing 9-16 7-11 25, Rivers 2-6 3-4 7, Storks 9-14 4-4 25, Mason 5-63-513, Anthony 0-20-08, Blockman 2-

Mason 5-43-512, Arthony 0-20-98, Blockman 2-4 2-2 7. Tories 36-65 90-32 98, 3-Pellet seets—Chicaso 5-9 (Armetrone 2-2, Jordon 2-4, Piopen 1-2, Tucker 0-1), New York 6-11 (Starke 5-7, Blockman, 1-2, Rivers 8-1, Antho-ny 0-1), Foulad eth—None, Rebasseds—Chi-caso 37 (Grant 8), New York 51 (Ewine 17), Assists—Chicaso 17 (Jordon 5), New York 20 (Anthony 6), Tatal Seets—Chicaso 26, New York 22, Tectasical—New York Illegal defense,

HOCKEY Stanley Cup Playoffs

(Stries fied 34)
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CYCLING

Tour of Raly

tone Uno-Medehini, 5 hours, 52 minutes, 54 seconds (12 seconds bonus); 2, Marco Sall-yari, Huly, Ceramiche Artostes, sume filme (I nds borus): 2 Olmilti Konychev, Ma ove, John-Club St, Et. (4 seconds bonus) ; 4. massimo Ghirotto, Italy, ZG Moi chia, st.; 5. Kol Hunders

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6. Cloudio Chiopeucci, (Joly, Correro-Toe-soni, 8:47 behind: 7, Luca Gelfi, Noty, Mapel, 8:59 behind: 8 Assessmittene Leili, 1)ohy, Carro-mitche Arlosted, 8:54 behind: 9. Francesco Co-pagnunda, 110/y, Marcafone Uni-Madeghini, MJ, 16. Pfofre Ugramov, Lavvic, 8:57 behind,

SOCCER

Read Modrid S. Sevisio 6
Fenerite I. Cetto 8
Barcelona 4, Raya Vollecano 0
Real Burpos 1, Real Oviceto 1
Sporting de Gitos 1, Codiz 0
Albacete 2, Espanof 0
Descritivo de Caruno 1, Real Zoray
Volencia 3, Athletic de Biliboo 1
Logranes 2, Athetico de Modrid 1

Shootings: Barcelona 52 points, Real Mo-orid 52, Deportive de Corvino 48, Volencia 42, PP Tenerife 41, Alletico de Modrid 37, Sevilla 38, Athletic de Bilboo 32, Casasina 32, Real Socie-dad 51, Real Zaruspan 31, Spariting de Gilon 31, Cetra 38, Espanol 29, Rayre Vollecono 29, Real Ovledo 29, Labrones 28, Albacute 25, Cadiz 21, Real Burgos 18.

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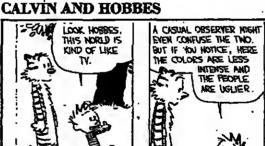


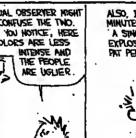




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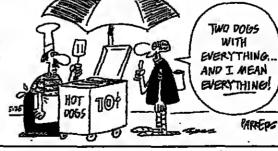








WIZARD of ID





REX MORGAN





GARFIELD



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1993 SPORTS FRENCH

Knicks to Victory

By Clifton Brown New York Times Service NEW YORK - Guarding Michael Jordan during a playoff game intimidates some players in the National Basketball Association. It in-

York Knicks to a 98-90 victory in Game I of the Eastern Conference championship series Sunday. It was a significant victory for the Knicks, who were determined

not to lose the home-court advantage they had worked all season to attain. They won their 26th consecunive home game using the formula that has worked all season: suffocating defense, dominating re-bounding and timely shooting.
Jordan, who finished with 27 Jordan, who musiku was points, was a dismal 10 for 27 from the field, and just 2 for 9 in the final

Like Magic: Another No. 1 In the Draft

NEW YORK - The Orlando Magic, with the most amazing dis-play of luck in the history of the National Basketball Association draft lottery, pulled off a 1-in-66 chance Sunday to draw the No. I pick in the June 30 draft.

If some major salary-cap problems can be worked out, the Magic will probably take Michigan's Chris Webber and could quickly become one of the league's best teams.

With last year's first pick, the Magic took Shaquille O'Neal. But if Orlando's good luck continued so, too, did the Washington Bullets' streak of bad luck. They

ended up with the sixth pick, and have the dubious distinction of being the only NBA team that hasn't had a top five draft pick since 1977. Nor did fate smile on the Dallas Mavericks, who had the NBA's worst record. They will draft fourth, one spot ahead of Minnesota, which had the next-to-worst mark.

second and third, respectively.

The 76ers are the most likely candidates to take 7-foot, 6-inch-(2.28-meter) center Shawn Bradley out of Brigham Young University Golden State is the most likely of the top three teams to trade its

selection, as the Warriors desperately need a true center. Each of the 11 teams that didn't qualify for the playoffs was assigned from I to 11 Ping-Pong balls for the draw, the team that finished the regular season with the worst record (Dallas) getting 11 balls and the team that finished with the best

record among non-playoff teams (Orlando) getting just one. After the first three picks are determined by the draw, the sequence for the next eight teams is determined by inverse order of

their season records. The seventh through 11th picks went to Sacramento, Milwankee, Denver, Miami and Detroit.

period, when he usually dominates.

Starks got 25 points, setting a team playoff record by making five 3-point shots. Three came during a five-minute fourth-quarter barrage that helped the Knicks build an 88-

spired John Starks.

With his defense giving Jordan lits and his 3-point shooting turning back the Chicago Bulks in the comember when he first came into the league," said Jordan, referring to the minor league Continental Rackethall Association. "But I to the minor league Continental Basketball Association. "But I know he's here now."

Starks had help. Patrick Ewing grabbed a playoff-high 17 re-bounds to go with his 25 points. Charles Smith (17 points) was ag-gressive, giving New York another low-post option. Charles Oakley (14 rebounds) was an inside force, as the Knicks whipped the Bulls, 48-28, in rebounding.

"A lot of players say they're going to try and stop Michael Jordan, hut there's no stopping him," Starks said. "I just tried to make

him take tough shots."
Starks dislocated the last finger on his left, or non-shooting hand, in the fourth quarter. He left briefly to have a spirit put on, but said after the game that he didn't expect the injury to hamper him. Sparked by Starks, New York

started the fourth quarter with an 11-4 run, turning a 72-69 lead into an 83-73 edge with 7½ minutes left. Starks's first 3-pointer of the quarter made it a 9-point lead, then Ewing, with a pick, freed Starks for another 3-pointer and it was 83-73. Starks's final 3-pointer gave New York an 88-79 lead with 4:20 to go.

The game's most controversial play came with 6:42 left in the third quarter, when Scottie Pippen (24 points) fouled Doc Rivers from be-

hind as he went up for a lay-up.

Pippen got a piece of the ball,
but he also sent Rivers flying out of
bounds, where he his his head on the floor when he landed. As Pippen waiked back to the Bulls' bench, the normally placed

Smith bumped him in the chest. Pippen took exception and charged after Smith before being restrained by several teammates. But the fonl picked up the Knicks, who then trailed by 61-57.

They went on an 11-3 mm for a 68-64 lead, and never trailed again.
With less than a minute left, B.J. Amstrong's imper in the lane made it 85.90 Mason missed two free throws. But Jordan's 25-foot 3-

Knicks were home free. Asked what had inspired his team, Ewing said: "It's do-or-die. I guess we're afraid of losing."

Wilkens Quits Cavaliers

Lenny Wilkens, the second-win-ningest coach in NBA history, quit the Cleveland Cavaliers on Mouday in the wake of another playoff failure against the Bulls. The Associated Press reported.

"It's been a great seven years with the Cavaliers," Wilkens said in a prepared statement. "Howev-

er, I think it's time to move on." Wilkens, 55, took the Cavs to the playoffs five times in seven seasons. Four times, they lost to the Bulls. With 54 victories this season, he

has 869, trailing only Red Aucr-bach, who won 938 games with the Boston Celtics. A former All-Star guard, Wil-

kens coached Seattle to the NBA (NYT. AP) championship in 1979.

Starks, Grounding Top Seeds Begin the Dance in Paris With Waltzes Air Jordan, Shoots By Nick Stout International Heroid Trivate PARIS—Jim Courier made the most of sentence of the Paris of the Paris



Results From the First Round of the French Open

MEN'S SINGLES MEN'S SINGLES

Dovid Princill, Germany, def. Todd Martin, United States. 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 7-6 (7-6); Alex O'Brien, United States. 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 7-6 (7-6); Alex O'Brien, United States. def. Gioniuco Pozzi. Holy, 6-2, 6-3, 5-2; Jordi Arreze, Spoln, def. Josef Kroschio, Humpory, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; Citalav Dosedel, Czechoslovokia, def. Jeremy Bates. Britain, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Thomas Muster (15), Austria, 6-6, 4-6, 5-3, 6-4, 6-2; Todd Woodkirldes. Austrolia, det, Mark Konvermans, Neiherlands, 6-4, 6-6, 6-1, Richard Frambers, Australia, 6-6, 7-6, (8-6), 6-1; Richard Frambers, Australia, def. Luiz Mottor, Brazil, 7-4 (7-2), 6-2, 7-5; Carlos Costa, Spoln, def. Josef Kroschka, Humpory, 6-4, 6-3, 4-1, V. 60 63 61.

Stuze Matsucka, Josen, def, Fobrice Santoro, France, 7-5, 3-4, 6-3, 6-3; Striano Pescasolida, Itoly, del. Doniel Vacek, Cach Resublic. 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Tomas Carbonell. Spoin, del. Jovier Frond. Argentina, 7-6 (7-1), 6-4, 6-2; Yevseny Kotelalkov, Russia, def. Korol Kocara, Siavakla, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Goron Proic, Crastia, def. Lionel Roux, France, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1) Cadric Pioline, France, del. Sandon Stolle, Australia, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; Rodolphe Gilbert, France, del. Todd Witsken, United

def. Lars Jonsson, Sweden, 7-6 (7-2), 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4).
Aoron Krickstein, United States, def. Robbie Weiss, United States, s-4, s-4, 3-4, 6-3; Kenneth Carisen, Den-mark, def. Emilla Sonchez, Spain, 7-6 [7-4], 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; mork let, Emilia Sonciez, Spoin, 7-6 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, Richard Krajicak (12), Netherlands, def. Christian Bergstrum, Sweden, 7-5, 6-3, 7-5; Karel Novocek (13), Czech Republic, def, Ronold Agenor, Hoth, 7-6 (7-4), 6-7, 2-4 (8-6); Siefun Edberg (3), Sweden, def, Marcelo Fillis-lan, Uruguty, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4; Olivier Deloitre, France, Jef. Bittyert Scholler, Austria, 6-2, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3,

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Steffi Graf (1), Germany, det, Cecillo Dohlmon, Swetten, 7-6 (7-4), 6-17 Incs Gorrochategul, Argentina, det, Zino Garrison-Jockson, U.S., 6-1, 6-1; Klimberty Pa, U.S., tel. Francesca Romano, Italy, 43, 6-2; Natalia Baudane, Holy, del. Misuril Miyaudii, Jopan, 6-1, 6-3; Arantza Sanchez Vicaria (2), Spoin, del. Monloue Kiene,

been nervous."

Get. Bettino Fukco-Villello. Argentino. 4-2. 4-4.6-2: Louro
Glidemeister, Peru. det. Gol Fernandez. United States.
7-6 (7-5). 3-6. 7-2; Jennifer Santrock. United States.
Get languary. det. Carole Lucarelli. Fronce. 6-2. 4-2.
Sandra Wasserman, Betplum. det. Kotto Piccallal.
Hoty. 6-2. 7-6 (7-4): Louise Allen. United States. det.
Flora Perfetti. Haly. 4-1.6-3; Andrea Strandova. Czech
republic, det. Angelica Govaldon. Mexico, 6-1. 6-3; Rochel McQuillum. Australia. det. Melko Bobel, Germany.
6-6. 6-3; Santre Hock: 1151, Germany. det. Stephante
been nervous."

In a determined effort to capture the
only Grand Slam title to clude him. Becker
has been a regular fixture on the spring
circuit.

"I've played five clay-court tournaments
before this," he said. "And each time I
played a little better. And after the way I
olaved today, of course, I'm very pleased." ier, Neiherlands, 6-2, 6-4; Ginger Helpeson, United

Anke Hober 18). Germany, 6-1, 4-4, 6-2,
Anke Hober 18). Germany, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2,
Anke Hober 18). Germany, 6-1, 6-3,
France, 7-8 (7-3), 6-31 Leila Messkii, Georgia, def. Sylvis
Sobos, France, 6-2, 6-3) Foscale Porodis-Monago,
France, 6-2, 6-3, Foscale Porodis-Monago,
France, 7-8 (7-3), 6-3, Leila Messkii, Georgia, def. Sylvis
Slams, Even Bjorn Borg, he pointed out,
never managed to win the U.S. Open.

"Thank God I'm only 25," he said. "I
have another few years to give it a try."

Stefan Edberg, the No. 3 seed, who like
6-4; Withud Probsi, Germany, 4-6, 6-4,
4-4, 4-4, 6-4, Foscale Porodis-Monago,
France, 8-2, 6-3, Foscale Porodis-Monago,
France, 8-2, 6-3,

a muggy afternoon here Monday with a solid triumph over Roberto Azar, 27, a low-ranked Argentine whose misfortune it was to have drawn the defending champion for the first round, thus virtually guaranteeing that his appearance in the French Open tennis tournament would be brief.

Playing each other for the first time, the world's No. 2 and No. 94 ranked players camped comfortably at their respective baselines for much of the contest and scouted each other out. Courier called it a "match of patience," and after two hours and 13 minutes the job was done, 6-3, 6-3.

"It was a good way to get into this tournament," said Courier, who has now won 15 consecutive matches over three tournaments. "I had to fight. He didn't miss many balls."

Boris Becker could not say the same of his hopelessly nervous opponent. Becker took only 85 minutes to dispose of a 17-year-old Frenchman named Nicolas Escude, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

Escude, a wild-card entrant in his first Grand Slam tournament, seemed awed by the Roland Garros experience, which, thanks to his having drawn Becker, took place on Center Court.

"I never played someone so big and so strong." Escude told French television afterward, still a little dazed. "I would have preferred a smaller court." Becker, who had barely heard of Es-

cude, said he had asked the French player Cedric Pioline for some information on his

compatriot. "But he didn't know much either,"

Becker, seeded fourth, was sympathetic. "It's very difficult for a young French-man to play his first Roland Garros against Boris Becker on Center Court," he said, "Anybody with brains would have

played today, of course, I'm very pleased," Becker noted that nobody since Rod

Becker has won all the Slams except the French, defeated the Marcelo Filippini of

realistically about his chances of winning here. "Filippini is a good clay-courter. But what I'm happy about is that I was serving really well."

Edberg's serve and volley game is not best suited to clay, but it worked well enough here in 1989 to put him in the final, where he lost to Michael Chang. He wants to win, of course, but he was reluctant to call the French title an obsession.

"That's a strong word to use," Edberg said, "It's something I'd like to win. It would make things more complete. I've come close once. So we'll see what hap-

Steffi Gral, who stands to regain the women's No. 1 ranking here, but who insists she doesn't care, made a routine debut. So did the No. 2 women's seed. Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, who climinated Monique Kiene, an 18-year-old Dutch-woman in her first Grand Slam. 6-3, 7-6

Graf beat Cecilia Dahlman, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1, frustrating the 24-year-old Swede's third attempt to get past the first round at Roland Garros Stadium. Dahlman showed a little sparkle as she took Graf to a tiebreaker, but it was just a matter of

the German's adjusting to the circum-"She played well and f really didn't

expect it." Graf said of the woman she beat once before, in 1990, Graf spoke of having been frustrated with her service return and speculated that the practice pace over the last few days may have been

"I'm going to take it a little slower," she

With her nemesis, Monica Seles, recuperating a continent away. Graf may well walk out of Paris as the top-ranked woman tennis player in the world. But she ohviously wants to play that down.

"Over the years I've said that the rankings don't mean much to me." Graf insisted. "And that's the way I feel now, I don't really care what happens,"

Just as Graf was entertaining the smattering of Center Court spectators who made it to the 11 A.M. start, a heavyweight hilling outside drew a standing-room-only

The attractions were Thomas Muster and Horst Skoff, two Austrians who sometimes make an effort at Davis Cup teamwork for the sake of their country but, in real life, barely tolerate each other with civility. On Monday, they landed on oppo-site sides of the tennis court, and it was Musier, seeded No. 16, who prevailed, 0-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2. They shook hands at the net, but did not speak.

Did Muster know that people were expecting a confrontation?

"I don't see why there should be a clash," he said, "We just haven't spoken to each other in four years."

free line with 39 seconds left, and the For Soccer's Dream Team, Reality Turned Into a Nightmare missed with 39 seconds left, and the

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribuni DARIS - Magic, Michael and Larry had departed on the chartered luxury jet out of Barcelona, In their place, up stepped Marco, Jean-Pierre and Rund
...and Gianluigi ...and Franco and Frank ... Only nine months later are we seeing how life might

have soured for the _ players on basket-ball's Dream Team, had they heen Point

all comers for an entire season. As practice began last August, AC Milan had assembled the soccer club equivalent of the recent basketball gold medalists. Its goal was to win the Italian league and cup, as well as the European championship. Its method was to rotate 22 players, including more of the world's best than could fit on one field. Its potential was that it might never lose. It has all been too much.

As they travel to Munich for Wednesday night's meeting with Olympique Marseille in the European Cup final, the Milanese Dream Teamers are exhausted. limping and, some would say, overwhelmed by their lost invincibility. Their record of 58 matches without defeat

was ended by Parma in March. It had to end, of course, but the ensuing malaise was not anticipated. Coach Fablo Capello, the former Milan winger who has succeeded in dispersing one ball like so many loaves and fishes, has suggested that Milan's exhaustion is less physical than mental. The team's owner, Svivio Berlusconi, in his zeal to invent a club that might dwarf the national teams and force Europe to create a new super league, imported more than \$60

million in new talent last summer to a team that had just finished an undefeated league campaign in Italy. For more than \$20 million, he bought foreign strikers Jean-Pierre Papin and Dejan Stavicevic when he already owned the world's premier scorer, Marco van Basten of the Netherlands. In all, Berlusconi accumulated six foreigners when only three could dress for any match. He spent a world record \$23 million acquiring

midfielder Gianluigi Lentini, all the while speaking of the need for a "Milan I" and "Milan 2," one to win Italian League matches, the other to win everything else. While the players surprised everyone with their shillity to co-exist, to appear invincible if not all were happy, the pressures of competition within the team and without, from opponents whose dream was 10 bring down the giant — all of this has frazzled the

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Milan players' nerves. They were knocked out of the Italian Cup by Roma, and have managed to win just one of their last 10 league matches. Their 11-point lead over city rival Inter has shrunk to 4.

"For 20 games they fully deserved to win this title," Inter's coach, Osvaldo Bagnoti, said Sunday, "But for 18 games we deserved to win."

M ILAN'S LEAGUE title seems assured, as does Marseille's in France, with each club requiring just one point from its last two domestic matches. But while Marseille's players appear fresh and clean-shaven. Milan's look as if they had just stepped off a overnight transoceanic flight delayed by engine trouble.

The side looked dull to me, not in top condition, but

that's a result of too many games and too many inju-ries." Berlusconi said after a recent scoreless draw at home with Roma. "It's just as well we can count on such a large squad."

fi is to Milan's credit that, recent results regarded.

Marseille is still in need of a huge upset. Milan reached the final by winning all 10 European games by an aggregate score of 23-1. It will be seeking its fifth European Cup, and its third in just five seasons. Regardless of momentum, Franco Baresi and Frank Rijkaard are not likely to swoon in panic.

Van Basten, having started only two matches since recovering slowly from midseason ankle surgery, was held out of Friday's 1-1 draw at Cagliari. A thigh injury is expected to sideline Ruud Gullit, but it might open a place against his former club for Papin, himself recover-

Perhaps Denmark's victory in Europe last summer has created optimism for Marseille where none should exist. Yet Bernard Tapie's club, which will win its fifth straight French title this year in spite of a massive changeover, is the only club to have eliminated Milan from European competition in the last five years.

That happened in 1991, when Marseille was leading in the European Cup quarterfinal. The floodlights went out, and Milan walked off, praying for a replay. Instead. the fiasco cost the club a one-year suspension from European competition. It is such memories that have led many in Milan to admit wishing for an opponent Wednesday other than Marseille. But this is their lot. They can still accomplish most of

what they set out to do. By all rights they should not fail. If they do? Europe waits to learn whether an owner's dream has applied more pressure to his team than any opponent could hope to mount.

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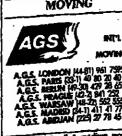
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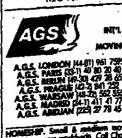




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AFRICA

Obligatory Advice

WASHINGTON — Every col-umnist worth his or her salt is obligated to write one open letter to the president telling him what he

should do to put the country back I'm offering my advice early on

in hope of getting a tax break.

Dear President Clinton: As far as I can see you're doing well, despite your job ratings. Keep in mind that

polisters talk only to discontented Americans who have had a humiliating experience with the post office.

far. would give you Buchwald room for improvement. When things aren't going well in Washington. I am told that one of your major strategies is to zip off on a Greyhound hus and take your case

to the American people. This is not the best way to deal with things. When the going gets tough, the tough stay home. Nobody wants to shake hands with a president who is having trouble with Congress and can't get his act

It is only when things are going

Marijuana Found In Ancient Tomb

W year-old personal tragedy has yielded a glimpse of early medici-

nal uses of marijuana. Raphael Mechoulam of the Hebrew University to Jerusalem and colleagues reported in Nature their fiedings from ao ancient family tomb near Jerusalem. The researchers recovered tioy amounts of 6tetrahydrocannabinol, a component of cannabis, near the corpse of all you can handle right now. a girl, about 14, who apparently

Medical texts from the 19th century, the authors note, beld that marijuana increases the force of the sacting weird for a vice presi-utenne contractions and reduces dent, and the public is getting the the pain of labor. Reports of mari-impression that the longer he stays juana use appear jo an Egypuan quiet, the more he knows things papyrus from the 16th century B.C. that you don't.

well that the public is anxious to scream and wave flags. Taking your story to the heartland is wishful thinking because the same media types who cover you in Washington are also covering you when you go on your trips. Inevitably, they will write that you got a lousy reception when appealing directly to the people,

Mr. President, there is a perception, fostered by cartoonist Garry Trudeau, that your staff is too young and that they run the country by playing Nintendo in the White House.

The way to deal with this is to hire some mature staffers in their early 30s even though they tend to forget things. You also need to announce that every third person you appoint will not be from Little Rock, although you still intend to give the Arkansas seat oo the Su-preme Court to someone from Hilary's old law firm.

Mr. President. I suggest that you stop explaining your tax plan and hudget strategy to high school kids. I know that it's a photo op, but the TV cameras have been zoomiog in on studeots who are sleeping while you're talking and this isn't good for your image

Instead of taking your message to high schools, it might be better to clarify for the voters what you are trying to do to Congress, whose members are torn between supporting you or getting re-elected in

Eventually you're going to have to choose between Judy Collins ASHINGTON — A 1,600- and Barhra Streisand, Before you do, make sure the one you pick has a greeo card. You don't have to dump one or

the other publicly — you could do it quietly by barring either of them from sleeping io the Lincolo Bed-

I could load you down with a lot more advice, but I think that this is There's one more thing I want to died in childhirth around A.D. 400. warn you about. Be sure to keep your eye on Al Gore, I don't like the way he never says anything.

Many Lives of a Broadway Star

By Lawrence O'Toole N EW YORK — As overnight sensations go, Brent Carver is a fairly blase specimen. Playing an imprisoned gay window dresser who keeps his powder dry and spirit unbroken with claborate movie fantasies in the John Kander-Fred Ebh musical. "Kiss of the Spider Woman." Carver

has received the kind of reviews

only a mother could write.

Most overnight Broadway sensations need to be gagged. But the 41-year-old Canadian has created a mystique about himself as an extraordinarily private person. One British journalist who interviewed Carver when he was in the London production of "Spider Woman" was moved to comment that he "is still adjusting to finding himself on Planet Earth."

His eharacter, Molina, is not exactly of this world, either. To keep from going crazy in a nightmarish Latin American prison, he regales both himself and his cellmate, an apparently heterosexual beavy-duty Marcist named Valentin (played by Anthony Crivello), with fantasies of the silver screen. Always starring in them is an old-time film goddess, Aurora. embodied in song and dance by Chita Rivera

Though he is making his debut on Broadway. Carver is well known in Canada, where he has worked steadily on the stage and in film and television for 23 years. including stints at the Stratford Festival in Ontano.

He has appeared in roles ranging from Ariel in "The Tempest" to the young American writer in "Cabaret" to his favorite. Rodolfo in "A View From the Bridge." But the American press has generally greeted his recent arrival on Broadway with the amazement reserved for someooe found miraculously singing and dancing under a

"I doo't mind it very much," he says politely. "When you come from a small town, you always feel like a newcomer in each bigger town." The small town in question is Cranhrook, British Columbia. near the Alberta border, where his father drove a logging truck and his mother waited tables,

The third of seven children, the



Brent Carver, a sensation in "Kiss of the Spider Woman."

urged to sing whenever a gathering gave him an excuse.

"I seem to have started when was very, very young - when I was 2 or 3. I'm not sure whether that comes from another life, perhaps, it may be a kind of destiny encoded in you." He says his family, none of whom is in show husiness, is happy for him and his parents are coming to New York. for the first time ever," to catch his star turn, Indeed, he has been nominated for a Tony Award as a leading actor in a musical.

Carver has requested that the interview take place at the interviewer's home rather than a noisy restaurant, and he arrives promptly. His slim lanky frame is clad in a pair of old blue jeans, a gray turrieneck and a cardigan that can only be called homey. His face - striking slate-blue eyes under a pre-Raphaelite crown of earls - is an anomaly:

boyish yet lived-in,

Carver, who starred in the original rock version of "Hamlet" in Canada in the "70s. says many people scoffed at the idea of adapting Manuel Puig's novel

into a musical.

"But I felt there might be something liberating in it. I've always thought humor, music and art can liberate you — or comfort or con-sole you. 'Spider Woman' has been liberating for me to a certain extent. It's double-edged, though, hecause it's eight times a week. It's quite a heavy load." He thinks for a few moments, then laughs: "I'd do almost anything after this. Yes, I'd be up for anything. A comedy would be quite nice."

Looking tired, he fiddles, much like Molina does, with the buttons of his cardigan, "It's all about the three big C's." he says. There's confidence, which can always be fleeting, and then there's courage and compassion. On the stage you can find your-self enveloped, but not so much Times.

ACROSS

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touch with in ordinary life are possible on the stage. "Your life doesn't stop for two

hours and 20 minutes while you're playing a character, you know." In playing Molina, Carver is well aware of the built-in traps of becoming identified with a particularly memorable character and of being linked in the public imagination with a gay character.

To bear Carver describe the

process, it seems one of the most

intensely private acts imaginable

carried on in full view of the pub-

lic. "You can get lost in love." he

"And certainly you can get lost

in the need and love for a certain

something -call it success - in

this business. But if all things are

equal, you are allowed to be more

of vourself on stage than off it.

You allow that. Those emotions

you wouldn't, or couldn't, get in

Molina, in fact, was not an easy impersonation. "I found it diffi-cult for the first few mooths not to see more darkness than light in

"My energies would shut down because I'd find myself gentiog drawn very much to the darkness of it all. I really lived within him those first few months. Actually. we lived withio each other."

Asked what he would think of Molina if he were to meet him to real life. Carver says he is not sure. "Maybe initially I'd think. 'Oh. gosh, he's just going to keep talk-ing.' But eventually I'd be very attracted to his sense of humor. The character, he thinks, is essentially shy, "He does say to Valentin, 'I've loved only two people in my life.' I think that's truly him."

Carver, who admits to being a looer, spends his days off in Cen-tral Park, or listening to Leonard Cohen, Southern Ontario, where he has a house, is too far to go on his time off. He is currently negotiating with the show's producers to get some time off this summer to go back to Cranbrook. "I'm like Molina a bit," he confesses. "I'm a homing pigeon — an exotic bird seeking home."

Lawrence O'Toole, who writes for Entertainment Weekly, contributed this to The New York

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PEOPLE

Top Cannes Prize Is Split

ed the Golden Palm award Mon- the Canadian secretary-general of day jointly to Chen Kaige of China. last year's Earth Summit, were honfor his movie "Farewell to My Con- ored Monday with the 1993 Onascubine," and to Jane Campion of sis International Awards. Presiden New Zealand for "The Piano." It Constantine Caramantis of Greece was the first time that a Chinese or presented the prizes in a ceremony a woman had been awarded the top at the Athens Concert Hall. The prize in the festival's 46 years. annual awards, worth \$100,000 Among the festival's other awards, each, are bestowed by the Alexanthe Grand Jury Prize went to "Far der S. Onassis Public Benefit Foun-Away, So Close," by Wim Wend- dation to honor contributions in ers; best director was Mike Leigh, for "Naked." The hest actor award was won by David Thewlis, also for "Naked," and best actress by Holly Hunter in "The Piano." The Jury Prize went jointly to "The Puppetmasier," by Hou Hsia-hsien and Raining Stones," by Ken Loach.

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Princess Stéphanie of Monaco accepted undisclosed libel damages oo Monday over a British newspaper article that suggested she had demaoded a \$100,000 fee to attend a charity gala for the blind in Ireland. Lawyers for the mass-circulation Daily Mirror told the High Court the March 1992 story was unfounded. The newspaper apologized and agreed to pay Stephanie's legal costs as well as the undisclosed damages. Her lawyers said she had never agreed to attend the event nor had she ever asked for a fee for attending a charity event. Stephanie, the you ogest of Prince Rainler's three children, was not in court for the hearing.

Barbra Streisand doesn't see anything wrong with Hollywood's close ties to President Bill Clinton. We have the right as an industry. as people, as professionals, to be taken as seriously as automobile executives," she told the Los Angeles Times. She also resents the Washington media references to people in Hollywood as "nitwits," "hubbleheads" and "airheads." "How come nobody attacked the Republican White House for their involvement with Arnold Schwarzenegger, Charlton Heston and Bruce Willis?" Anyway, she asked, "Did the entertainment industry create the national debt?"

President Vaclay Havel of the Czecb Republie; Peter Brook, the Brinsh theater director; Eunice Kennedy Shriver, the American founder of the Special Olympics

The Cannes film festival award- International, and Maurice Strong scholarship, human rights and the environment. The foundation was established from the will of shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis, in memory of his son, Alexander, who died in a plane crash at age 23.

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About 50 years ago the comedian Red Skelton, acting on an idea gleaned from talking on the phone with President Franklin D. Roose. velt, raised enough money in two weeks from children in his radio. audience to pay for an attack bomber for the Soviet Union. Pavel Skvirskiy, then 23, flew the plane in World War II. The other day, Skvirskiy met the 80-year-old comedian in a hotel restaurant in Philadelphia hugged him and thanked him for the plane. "It was a very good plane," Skvirskiy said.

A sexual barassment lawsuit against Tony Cortis and an art gallery by a University of Hawaii law student has been settled out of court. Nalani Markell, 29, accused the actor of touching her without permission and making repeated sexual advances from March 1987 to March 1988. At the time, she was assisting Curtis in producing paintings to be sold at the Waikiki gallery of Center Art Galleries. The gallery had put both of them up in a home. The plaintiff's father, Mark Markell, said the settlement was for a substantial amount of cash, but wouldn't reveal the figure. There was no compromise. She set a cash demand and Center Art Gal-leries met it," he said. "She is ecstatic about it." The actor's lawyer said his client never admitted to any of the allegations.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6 & 23

" New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesta.

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

North America Europe Clouds and sunshine with a shower possible in New York City and Washington, D.C., Wednesday, then sunshine Scandinavia will have dry, cool weather later this week. Rain will linger over parts of weatern Europe, including

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BOOKS

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ings proved the reporting in both

Peril and Hope for Africa's By Raymond Bonner, 322 pages.

AT THE HAND OF MAN:

\$24. Alfred A. Knopf. Reviewed by

Herbert Mitgang

T HE main theme that emerges from Raymond Bonner's powerful front-line report on the fate of Africa's wildlife can be found in a note at the eod of "At the Hand of Man," his eye-opening new book: There are volumes of books and

academie papers and generously

funded studies about the behavior

of elephants, lions, cheetah, wild

dogs and other wild animals, about

everything from their mating habits

written about the relationships between the African people and the wildlife. The early colonists did oot care what Africans thought; and the current generation of conservationists working in Africa bas not understood that a knowledge of African traditions and values can determine the success of their programs."

contrast virtually nothing has been

foreign correspondent for The New York Times and a staff writer at The New Yorker, goes against the

Once again, Bonner, who was a

graio by challenging accepted wis-dom, wealth and authority. He did so in his two earlier books, "Waltzing With a Dictato1," on how U.S. policy in the Philippines comforted the oligarchy, and "Weakness and Deceit." on how the United

States supported the military junta in El Salvador. Iodependent find-

books to be on target. Most of us do not go on safaris with cinematic busb-beaters, highpowered rifles and long-range lenses, somewhere below the snows

of Kilimanjaro. We learn about the strange beasts from picture books or see them in natural-habitat zoos with appreciation and wonder. We hope they're surviving and not being hunted down for their tusks or furs, and we respond to appeals to save the animals and their environment from human predators. But after living and traveling all

over Eastern Africa for four years. Booner brings a different point of view that is bound to provoke traditional conservationists and then organizations. În his opinioo, most Westerners

who visit Africa have little contact

because they stay in Western-managed hotels, fly between parks and are chauffeured around in minivans. To be sure, he's just as concerned about the fate of the animals, but his approach is to see them through the minds and needs of the Africans themselves.

"When we see an elephant or a thino, a lion or a leopard, a giraffe or a zebra, or just about any other wild animal, we think 'priceless heritage." he writes.

"When an African sees one of these animals, he is more likely to think of a source of meat - io Swahili and many Bantu languages, the word for 'meat' and 'wildlife' is the same. We think of the majesty and beauty of wild animals. An African who has to live with them is likely to think about the devastation that a rampaging with the people except as servants elephant can wreak on his crops or

the death that a lion or a leopard can briog to his ehildren." Bonner compares the way Africans feel today to the way American

settlers feared the wilderness and tiny plot that she should preserve wild animals as they pushed west. the elephants who trample her Even at the risk of offeoding conser-WHAT THEY'RE READING

 Helena Kane Finn, director of the Amerika Haus Lihrary in Frankfurt, is reading "Roots of Revolution: An Interpretive History of Modern Iran" by Nikki R. Keddie and Yann Riehard, and "Disuniting of America" by the historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. Her favorite books are "aca-

demically inspired but written for a

(Brandon Mitchener, 1HT)



to kill the lions that kill his cattle?" barely eking out an existence on a "At the Hand of Man" is more crops. And why should a rancher

than a strong plea for of African families to live in harmony with the free-ranging animals. It's also an education in the history of the effort to save the animals as well as of preserving the environment in the 20th century. Bonner often comes down hard oo some of their well-iotentioned

who wants to produce beef for the

commercial market not be allowed

leaders and methods. He fuels the debate on such controversial issues as whether animals should be confined to fenced parks or allowed to roam free; whether anti-poaching patrols should be permitted to shoot poachers on sight; whether the world ivery ban is hypocritical and has harmed Africans and Africa's ecosystem, and perbaps most

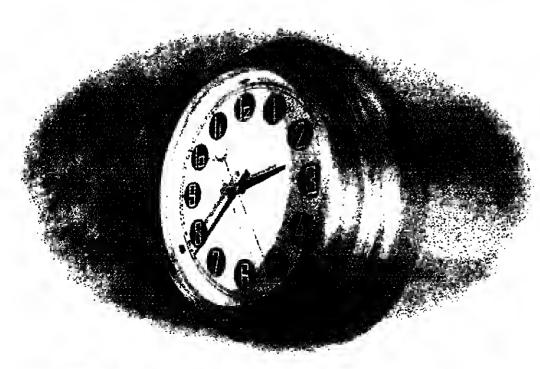
and by whom elephant herds should be culled. "At the Hand of Man" (the title

derives from Genesis, 9:5) sees hope for Africa's wildlife in organizations where local people are granted authority by the state to exercise dominion in their own distant Bonner points to Nyaminyami,

in northwestern Zimbabwe, where the people have been given greater antonomy to benefit from wildlife than anything being tried in Kenya or elsewhere on the continent. All we have to do to preserve

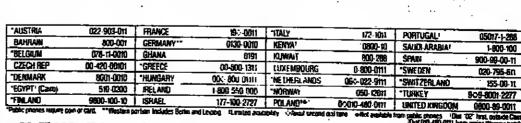
Africa's wildlife heritage is to care about the people as much as we care about the wildlife," Bonner says at the end of his daring book. Both are in the hands of man.

Herbert Mirgang is on the staff of The New York Times.



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